

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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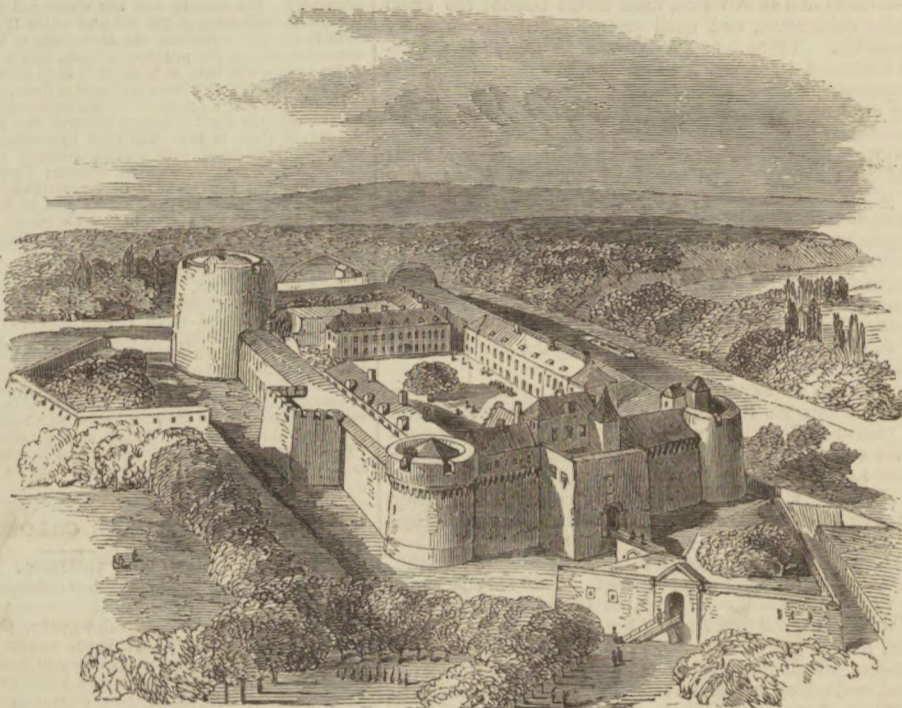
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## WHY FRANCE IS DANGEROUS TO HERSELF AND TO HER NEIGHBOURS.

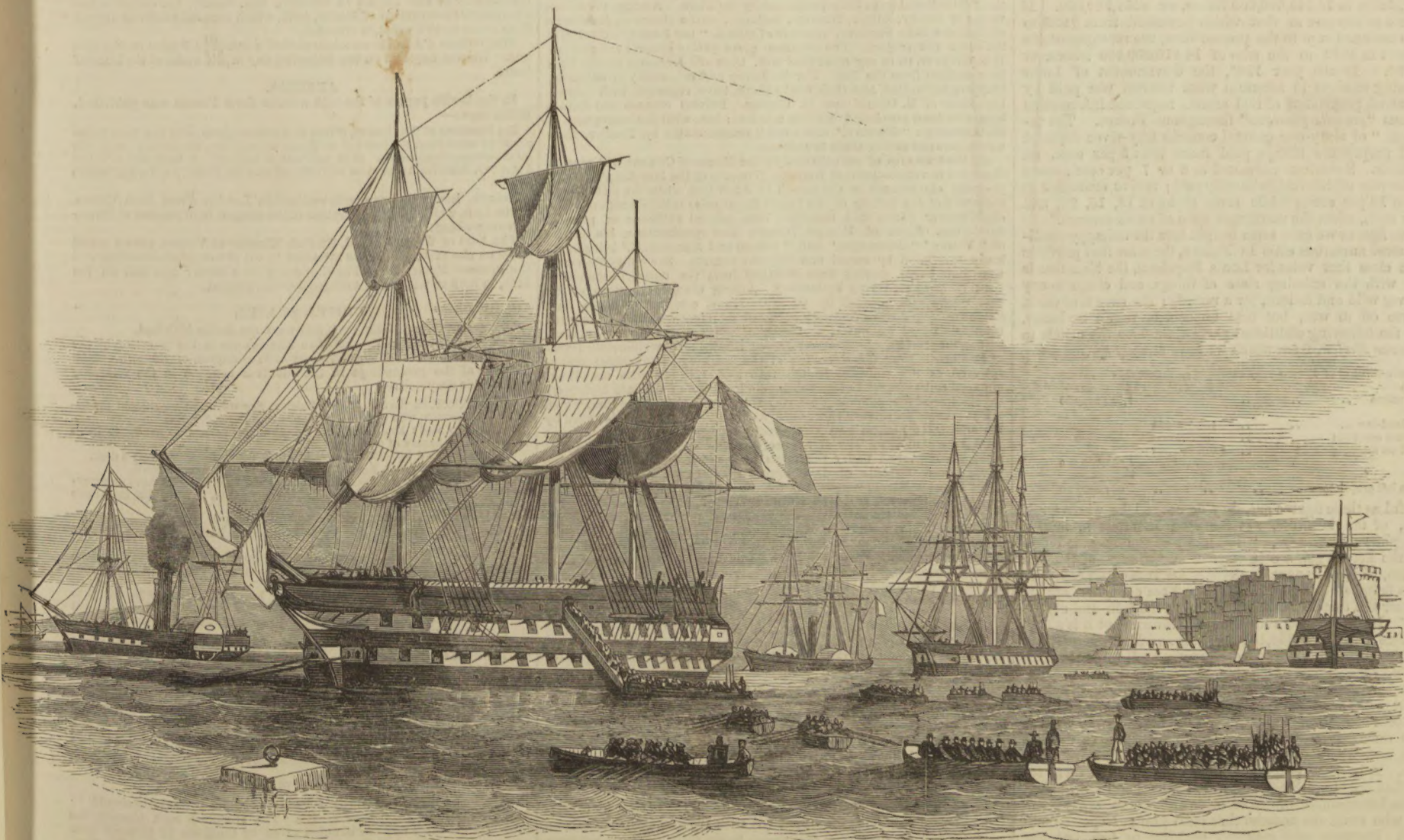
Why is it that since the memorable year of 1789 France has been in a continual state of turmoil and uneasiness, a burthen to herself, and a peril to her neighbours? How is it that the warlike spirit of her people is continually fed? and that, unlike other nations of Europe, in this industrial and mechanical age, she finds a constant excitement in the aspiration of military dominion, hostile alike to her own improvement and to the well-being of all other states that are not separated from her either by the Atlantic Ocean or by the whole breadth of a continent? These inquiries are not barren ones. They are of the utmost importance to all Europe, and at the present time, when her destinies are, we will not say confided to, but lodged in, the hands of a reckless and obstinate tyrant, they are of more than ordinary interest to the whole world.

Many causes have indubitably conspired to make France what she is. Her people are impulsive, more than reasonable. They are not contented to amend proved evils by slow, although it may be by sure, processes; but, with an impatience which they share with all the cognate Celtic races, they destroy when it should be their business to renovate. In 1789, and the remarkable years which followed, France, suffering under the abominable nuisances of her ancient feudal system, and under the fearful evils entailed upon her by the military extravagance and domestic misrule of Louis XIV., the "glory" and curse of his country, and by the corruption of morals and government which prevailed during the Regency, and the long and unhappy reign of Louis XV., was reduced to an extremity in which revolution was inevitable. Everything gave way before the tempest. Nothing whatever was left; not a shred of the old institutions survived; and, in their impatience of evils which had reached a point at which they

were intolerable, the men of that era made a clean sweep of all before them. They left not a stone standing of the ancient edifice of their Government, and effected not simply a political but a social revolution. Of the extent of that revolution, as it affected the whole life and character of the people, these early reformers, if such they may be called, were not themselves aware, for it required time to show the immensity of the change which they had operated. Whether it were for good or for evil, they could not tell. Their business seemed to be to destroy and they did it effectually. In the work of re-construction events have since shown that they made a lamentable failure. What they could not do, none of the statesmen who have since arisen in France have been able to accomplish. Attempt has succeeded attempt, during the last sixty years, to found a political and social system in that country; and in the year 1852 the French are as far removed from stability as they were in 1793. These unhappy Frenchmen love liberty, rebel against it; but they invite a tyranny, and bend their necks to its yoke and their backs to its whip as if they



THE FORTRESS OF HAM.



EMBARKATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

were determined in certain circumstances to be even more submissive than beasts of burthen. Their military notions make tyrants of them at one time, and slaves at another. They are indoctrinated with warlike ideas. The only institution in France which has survived revolutions, and prospered upon them, is the army. The French understand the authority of the sword. Because one of the most pestilential tyrants that was ever permitted to desolate the world was a great winner of battles, they deify the scourge, and place their confidence in an untried man, merely because he bears the same name as the departed conqueror, and because they have a vague notion that power and greatness are somehow or other associated with it. This military feeling is, we believe, produced by the operation of other causes than those of national pride and vanity. We believe that a deep-rooted social misery lies at the bottom of it; and that it is to the unhappy state of the laws, which do not so much regulate as compel the division of property, that the world must attribute the constant discontent of the people of France with every form of government which has been tried in that country for the last two generations. This discontent is ignorant of a remedy, and seeks it at one time in the active overthrow of a Monarchy, at another in passive acquiescence with the newest system that may be forced upon the country, and at all times in a desire to try the chances of foreign wars, especially of such wars as promise an extension of territory.

In the Number of this Journal issued on the 8th September, 1849, we drew the attention of our readers to this subject, and showed, by the reports of the inspectors appointed by King Louis Philippe, that the compulsory subdivision of estates in France produced the insolvency and pauperism of the agricultural classes. In abolishing the law of primogeniture and the old feudal system, the founders of French liberty—that word and thing so grossly misunderstood—instituted a new tyranny. They compelled the subdivision of the soil. A man with a large or small farm, as the case might be, was forced by the new law to divide his lands equally among all his children. The result was inevitable—division and subdivision, until farms became too small for profitable cultivation, and until pasturage became in many cases impossible. There were in France at the time the inquiry was instituted by Louis Philippe no less than 10,834,794 landed proprietors, holding for the most part little plots of ground which they cultivated with the spade. Of this number only 6681 derived an income of more than £400 per annum from their lands, while there were 369,603 estates of the annual value of only £12; 737,136 of the value of £8; 873,997 of the value of £4; and 2,600,000 of an annual value not exceeding £2. The great bulk of these proprietors, as stated in the official reports alluded to, were strangers to a meat diet, and “stood alone,” as the inspectors forcibly remarked, “in unassisted misery—in ill humour with everything, and especially with all that were higher or happier than themselves.” The breeding of cattle diminished in every part of France; and in 1840 an act was passed, on the remonstrance of the butchers of the capital, legalising the public sale of horse-flesh as an article of diet.

Since the time at which we wrote, some very striking facts in support of the views we then expressed have been brought to light, and published by the statistics of France, official and non-official. We owe to the industry of a writer in the last number of the *Westminster Review* an able *résumé* of the subject, from which we shall cite a few of the most remarkable facts. They will show how dangerous it is for France and for Europe that such misery should exist. In a report made to the late Legislative Assembly by M. Chégaray, on the 29th of April, 1851, that gentleman stated, on behalf of himself and of his colleagues appointed to inquire into the subject, that the landed proprietors of France were nearly all in a state of hopeless bankruptcy. The commission, founding their calculation on the net produce of the direct land-tax, which they considered to be one-twelfth of the whole rental, and which was ascertained by the public records to be 160,000,000 francs, estimated the net annual revenues derived from real estates in France to amount to 1,920,000,000 francs, or £76,800,000 sterling. The amount of mortgage debt upon this estate was published by the French Government for the years 1820, 1832, and 1840. On the 1st of July, 1820, the mortgages on this annual revenue of £76,800,000 amounted to 8,863,000,000 francs, or £354,520,000. On the 1st of July, twelve years afterwards, the mortgages had increased to 11,233,000,000 francs, or £449,320,000; and on the 1st of July, 1840, to 12,544,000,000 francs, or £501,760,000. If the same rate of increase as that which prevailed from 1832 to 1840 has continued up to the present time, the mortgage debts would amount in 1852 to the sum of 14,510,000,000 francs, or £580,400,000. In the year 1845, the Government of Louis Philippe, being anxious to ascertain what interest was paid by the embarrassed proprietors of real estate, requested information of the various “*conseils généraux*” throughout France. The result was, that “of sixty-one general councils fifty-seven declared that landed proprietors always paid more than 5 per cent. on mortgage debts. Seventeen estimated at 6 or 7 per cent., costs included, the rate of interest habitually paid; twelve estimated it at from 7 to 10 per cent.; while some spoke of 12, 15, 20, and even 22 per cent., when the mortgages were of small amount.”

With these figures we gain some insight into the unhappy condition of the most numerous class in France, the class that provides soldiers, the class that votes for Louis Napoleon, the class that is dissatisfied with the existing state of things, and clings to any hope, however wild and forlorn, for a remedy; the class that could not be worse off in war, but that expects it would be better. We borrow the following additional particulars from the article in the *Westminster Review*, from which we have already quoted:—

The real estate account of France may be stated as follows:—

	Francs.	Francs.
Net revenue .. .. .	160,000,000	1,920,000,000
Deduct:—		
Direct land-tax .. .. .	80,000,000	
Additional centimes .. ..	1,015,700,000	
Interest on mortgage debt ..		1,255,700,000
Balance left proprietors .. ..		664,300,000

But, fearful as these figures are, they do not tell the whole truth. M. Blanqui, of the Institute, not the Red Republican, but the statist and philosopher, says, “that many of the so-called proprietors of the French soil are in want of everything—of clothing to cover them, of food to nourish them. An immense proportion of the taxes is imposed on miserable huts, whose occupants are too poor to repair the thatched roof which lets in the rain and cold to the family.” In an official return to the Government it is stated that in France there are 348,401 dwellings with no aperture but the door; 1,817,328 with only one window; and 1,328,937 with only two windows. These miserable huts shelter in all a population of no less than 16,000,000. But space fails us to pursue the subject to a greater length. We have, however, cited sufficient to show why the great bulk of the French are always dissatisfied, why any Government is so difficult to establish, and where at the same time the military spirit finds its *pabulum*. It is these miserable proprietors, most of them far worse off than the English agricultural labourer, and not having, like him, the last resource of the union workhouse to apply to in extremity, who swell the acclaim that hails Louis Napoleon and his tyranny. Ignorant and reckless, desiring to live, but not knowing how, they give their votes to the man who represents

the only name and the only principle they can understand—the name of Napoleon, and the divine right of the sword. Louis Napoleon has all the upper and educated classes, and a great portion of the *bourgeoisie* of the towns, against him, but he relies upon the millions. With such millions, in such distress, and with such a ruler, France must continue to be dangerous to herself and to all the world.

Yet a very small amount of rational liberty would speedily produce a remedy. All that is wanted is the repeal of the law which compels the subdivision of property. Freedom in this respect would work wonders, and would do more good to France than all the other schemes of liberty she has ever been regaled with.

#### THE FORTRESS OF HAM.—EMBARKATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS AT BREST, FOR CAYENNE.

HAM is a small town on the Somme, surrounded by marshes, in French Flanders; and its citadel has acquired much notoriety as a state prison, more especially in the French revolutions of the last one-and-twenty years. The engraving presents a bird's-eye view of the fortress, which was originally built in 1470 by the Comte St. Pol, afterwards beheaded by Louis XI.; and it bears over the gate his motto, “*Mon Mieux*.” The citadel has been much strengthened by modern work, so as to be now a fortress of importance. The donjon tower is 100 feet high and 100 feet wide, and the walls are of masonry 36 feet thick. The Prince de Polignac and three other Ministers of Charles X., who signed the fatal *ordonnances* of July 25, 1830, were confined here; as was also Prince Louis Napoleon, and several of the political prisoners arrested during the recent *coup d'état*—among the latter Generals Changarnier and Ledô, and M. Baze, whose release was characterised by the following incidents. It appears that at the moment these distinguished prisoners arrived at Valenciennes to take the train for Belgium, in company with six police agents, the intimation of their arrival had not yet reached the authorities of that town. One of the last-mentioned having recognised General Changarnier, who, as well as his companions in misfortune, was travelling under an assumed name (it is said, by order of the Government), the Valenciennes police imagined that they were escaping from the fortress of Ham. They paid no attention to the explanations given by their *cofrères* of Paris, who were regarded as accomplices of the prisoners; and thus, notwithstanding that they showed their papers and their authority for acting as they did, the commissary of police of Valenciennes arrested them all, and imprisoned them, as a measure of security. The mistake was not discovered for more than two hours, when the official notification of the Minister of the Interior was transmitted from the Sous-Prefecture, informing the authorities of Valenciennes of the measure of expulsion against the prisoners of Ham, as also the confidential mission to the police agents, who were, as is usual in such cases, dressed in plain clothes, and who were, equally with the others entrusted to them, subjected to temporary captivity.

On the 6th inst. a private of the 6th Regiment of the Line, named Girardin, who claimed the merit of having favoured the escape of Louis Napoleon from the fort of Ham, in 1845, was tried by court-martial in Paris, for desertion. On being reproached with making common cause with the anarchists, the soldier replied warmly, “Oh, no, colonel; I am too much devoted to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to have entertained such an idea. It was I who, when the Prince was detained at the fort of Ham, had the advantage, which many others envied me, of favouring his escape. Colonel, I must tell you that I was on guard at that moment. The Prince passed before me disguised as a mason, bearing a plank on his shoulder. When I saw him approaching me, I very quickly perceived that his was not the step of a *mûfle*, but that it was the Prince himself. I was much affected, and I turned on my left heel to leave a free passage for the mason carrying the plank. I was punished for not having kept a stricter watch by one month's imprisonment.” However, the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

It will be recollected that great numbers of the political exiles have been sentenced to transportation to Cayenne, in French Guiana, and have, accordingly, been sent in batches to Brest, there to embark in vessels provided for their conveyance. The illustration shows the scene of their embarkation, with a general view of the harbour of Brest, the chief naval seaport of France, and an arsenal of war and fortress of the first class, most advantageously situated on the French “*Land's End*.” It has one of the finest harbours in the world, nearly landlocked, accessible only through a narrow and well-fortified throat.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1852.

After being closed for several months, the gallery of modern paintings at the Luxembourg has been, within the last few days, thrown open to the public. Thirty-nine new paintings have been purchased by Government and placed in the two northern galleries. In one of them a collection of the finest line engravings and the best lithographs has also been placed, and forms the complement of the museum. To display the new works advantageously, considerable alterations have been made in the arrangements; for instance, Horace Vernet's “*Massacre of the Janissaries*,” which amateurs well recollect was for a long time at the extremity of the first gallery, now occupies the centre place, held for two years by M. Couture's “*Romains de la Décadence*.” The Government—whatever complaints may be brought against it—merits commendation for its dealings with artists, which are in the spirit of the most liberal and discriminating patronage. Nearly all the really good pictures which attracted attention at the last year's exhibition in the Palais Royal have been purchased by the State. Among them are works by Isabey, Müller, Dansatz, Bellangé, and a charming landscape of Madame Rosa Bonheur, the title of which, “*Les Bouviers*,” sufficiently indicates the subject. The selection gives pretty general satisfaction. It is, however, to be regretted that MM. Diaz and Decamps should have been omitted from the list. For brilliancy and originality of colouring they are unrivalled, and their works would have replaced with advantage those of M. Ouvrié and M. Gigoux. Several bronzes and statues have also been purchased for this museum; but, with the exception of M. Gatteaux's “*Minerva*,” and a small marble statue by Tradier, their worth does not entitle them to mention.

All the treasures of art collected by the House of Orleans will soon be dispersed in various parts of Europe. The sale of the late King's private property commenced in the month of April last, when the melancholy remnants of the gallery of the Palais Royal were sold by auction. The *chef-d'œuvre* which still remained bore painful evidence of popular vandalism. Some of Horace Vernet's first productions, his battles of “*Valmy*,” “*Jemmapes*,” and “*Hanau and Montmirail*,” being ruthlessly mutilated by sword and bayonet thrusts. Several noble works were half burnt, having been snatched from the flames in the courtyard by some art-loving bystanders. Among them were some of the best works ever painted by Greuze. These, coupled with the long extent of naked walls formerly occupied by choice works of the great masters, excited an universal feeling of indignation as well as sadness among all present, who numbered many Englishmen well-known lovers of the arts. Now the collection of the magnificent tapestries manufactured at the Gobelins in the 16th and 17th centuries are all announced to be disposed of by public sale by order of the late Monarch's executors—*ultima reliquia felicioris ævi*! Among these tapestries, which are at present on private view, are five of matchless beauty, designed by the celebrated Lebrun and the principal artists of the age of Louis XIV., the Augustan age of France, representing the gallant feats of arms accomplished under the reign of the “*Grand Monarque*”—the “*Siege and Capture of Doesburgh*,” the “*Capture of Besançon*,” the “*Duc de Vivonne relieving the City of Messina*,” the “*Capitulation of Ghent*,” and the “*Surrender of Dôle in 1674*.” The freshness of colours in these extraordinary productions, now nearly two hundred years old, is something positively marvellous. There are other specimens, curious no less from their subjects than their inimitable execution. Among these we have Louis XIV., in the costume of a Roman Emperor, grasping thunderbolts in his right hand; the Duke of Burgundy as a Roman General; the Duchess de Berri in the costume of Flora; and another lady in the costume of Ceres—“*Frugum flava mater*!” Two little fancy pieces are also deserving of mention—a “*Nymph and Satyr offering a Sacrifice to Venus*,” and “*Venus and Adonis*.” It is hoped that Government will purchase at this sale all the tapestries representing the *fasti* of the history of France, to preserve them to the country, as monuments of its past glories. A few months since, the valuable collection of Sèvres, Saxony, and Japan porcelain; all the bronzes, statues, &c., which adorned the numerous palaces of the King's *domaine privé*, were, in their turn, brought to the hammer, but were sold at merely nominal prices.

Duprez's new opera, “*La Maladetta*,” is to be brought out at the Opéra National, Boulevard du Temple. Mlle. Duprez and Pautier to sustain the principal parts.

##### FRANCE.

There is little calling for special notice in the advices from Paris this week. The organic laws promised with the new Constitution, and expected to have made their appearance before this time, have not been promulgated; but without their aid it is not difficult to divine the

character of the future administration of French affairs by Louis Napoleon.

The intention of the Prince President to render the complexion of his Government as autocratic as possible is made especially evident by the publication this week of one of the most plain-spoken documents that has ever emanated from an absolutist Minister—a circular from M. de Morny, the Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of the Departments, on the subject of the election of the Legislative body.

It is a gem in its way. While it keeps up the farce of an unrestricted and unlimited franchise, it gives the most complete *quietus* to universal suffrage that can be conceived. We subjoin an extract:—

Monsieur le Préfet,—You will shortly have to proceed to the election of the Legislative Body. It is a grave operation, which will be either a corollary or a contradiction of the vote of the 20th of December, according to the employment which you make of your legitimate influence. Bear well in mind that universal suffrage is a new and unknown element, easy for a glorious name to make the conquest of, unique in history, representing in the eyes of the populations authority and power, but very difficult to fix on secondary individualities; consequently, it is not by following former errors that you will succeed. I desire to inform you of the views of the head of the State. You perceive that the Constitution has aimed at avoiding all the theatrical and dramatic part of the Assemblies, by interdicting the publication of the speeches delivered. In that way, the members of those Assemblies, not being occupied with the effect which their words in the tribune are to produce, will think more of carrying on seriously the affairs of their country. The Electoral Law will pronounce on the incompatibilities. The situation of public functionaries in a political assembly is always a very delicate matter, as in voting with the Government they lower their proper character, and in voting against it they weaken the principle of authority. The exclusion of functionaries, and the suppression of all indemnity, must necessarily limit, in a country where fortunes are so divided as in ours, the number of men who will be willing and able to fulfil such duties. Nevertheless, as the Government is firmly decided never to make use of corruption, direct or indirect, and to respect the conscience of every man, the best means of preserving to the Legislative Body the confidence of the populations is to call to it men perfectly independent by their situation and character. When a man has made his fortune by labour, manufactures, or agriculture, if he has been occupied in improving the position of his workmen, if he has rendered himself popular by a noble use of his property, he is preferable to what is conventionally called a political man, for he will bring to the preparation of the laws a practical mind, and will second the Government in its work of pacification and re-education. As soon as you shall have intimated to me, in the conditions indicated above, the candidates who shall appear to you to have the most chance of obtaining a majority of votes, the Government will not hesitate to recommend them openly to the choice of the electors. Hitherto it has been the custom in France to form electoral committees and meetings of delegates. That system was very useful when the vote took place *au scrutin de liste*. The *scrutin de liste* created such confusion, and such a necessity for coming to an understanding, that the action of a committee was indispensable; but now this kind of meetings would be attended with no advantage, since the election will only bear on one name; it would only have the inconvenience of creating premature bonds, and appearances of acquired rights, which would only embarrass the people, and deprive them of all liberty. You will, therefore, dissuade the partisans of the Government from organising electoral committees.

It is intended that the senators, the councillors of state, and the members of the *corps législatif*, shall all wear regulation costumes, not only during their sittings, but on public occasions and at full-dress private parties. The dress of the senators will be very rich. It is of course to be in the style of the Empire. It is understood that the President's uncle, the ex-King, Jerome, will be President of the Senate.

Saturday is fixed for the first State ball given by the President at the Tuileries.

All the banished ex-representatives have left France. M. Baze, who was one of the prisoners at Ham, and had been a Questor of the Assembly, has fixed his residence at Brussels, where, it is said, the King of the Belgians has, at the request of M. Thiers, conferred an employment on him, which, though producing no great emolument, will enable him to support his family, who were otherwise destitute of the means of support.

The sittings of the International Sanitary Conference were closed, on Monday, by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Commerce. The Conference has left with the Ministers a convention and a body of sanitary regulations establishing as closely as possible a uniformity in the system of the quarantines both in the sanitary laws and administrations of the Mediterranean.

There was a rumour on Tuesday, which obtained some circulation, in Paris, that an attempt had been made to assassinate Louis Napoleon; but the statement has not been confirmed.

On Wednesday the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. was, for the first time since 1830, observed officially by the suspension of all Ministerial and public receptions.

Several individuals of superior position in society in the departments have been arrested.

Amongst the decrees affecting the army which have been issued during the week we find the following measures decided upon; viz. Thirty-three Generals of Brigade promoted to commands of military subdivisions in the departments; Colonel Charrais, Captains Cholot and Millotte, expelled representatives, struck off the lists of the army; General Cavaignac's request to be placed on the retired list of the army granted by the Minister of War; the promotion, as a further tribute by the President of the Republic to the memory of Marshal Soult, of Col. E. Lheureux, the deceased Marshal's late aide-de-camp, to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour; and, finally, the decree of the Provisional Government of March, 1848, which reduced volunteer service from seven to two years, is repealed.

The Duchess d'Aumale was delivered of a prince at Naples on the 12th inst. He was baptized on the following day in the name of the Duke of Guise.

##### AUSTRIA.

In the Berlin papers of the 14th a letter from Vienna was published, which says:—

The President of the Council, Prince de Schwarzenberg, who has been indisposed for some days, has just had an attack of apoplexy, which may cause the most serious consequences. It is said that a despatch has been sent to Count d'Appony, Austrian Ambassador at Turin, offering the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to him.

Accounts, however, have been received in London direct from Vienna of the 16th, which make no mention of the alleged indisposition of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The Earl of Westmoreland, English Minister at Vienna, gave a grand *soirée* on the 12th, which was attended by all the *corps diplomatique* and the Princess Metternich. The Emperor gave a dinner and ball on the 14th, at both of which the Ambassador was present.

##### UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 10th inst.

The chief feature of the domestic intelligence is the reception by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington of Kossuth. The account of the proceedings in the Senate is couched in the following telegraphic despatch:—

At one o'clock, on the 5th, Messrs. Shields, Seward, and Cass entered the Senate with Kossuth, who was leaning on the arm of Mr. Shields.

Mr. Shields said: Mr. President, we have the honour to announce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States.

The Chair invited Kossuth to a seat placed in front of the Secretary's desk.

Sensors then rose, and Kossuth advanced to the seat and sat down.

Mr. Mangum said: In order that senators and all others may have an opportunity of paying their respects to our illustrious guest, I move that the Senate now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

A crowd then advanced, and were introduced to Kossuth by Messrs. Seward and Shields.

Kossuth did not address the Senate. The committee informed him that the Senate did not expect that he would deliver an oration, and he accordingly consented to remain silent.

In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior on Saturday he alluded to his intervention project. The Secretary replied that his department was devoted exclusively to home affairs, and that all questions of foreign policy came through the State department.

Kossuth then declared that the opposition which he met at the hands of Congress and the Executive convinced him that his mission to this country had completely failed. He felt deeply disappointed at the reception he had met with in Washington—it was wholly unexpected.

He inquired, in case a body of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, if they could get a tract of land? Mr. Stuart remarked that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he had no doubt a tract of land would be granted if desired. Kossuth corrected the Secretary, and explained that he did not want the land as a gift—they would pay for it; but only desired that it should be so located that the Hungarians could live together in a separate community.

At the President's dinner on Saturday no speeches were made.

The House of Representatives had agreed that Kossuth should be introduced by a committee of five. The reception took place on the 7th. On the same day the banquet given by Congress to Kossuth took place at the National Hall. About 300 persons were present. The Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, presided, supported by Kossuth

and Speaker Boyd on his right, and the Hon. Daniel Webster on his left. Several distinguished individuals occupied seats near the chair. Kossuth spoke at much length in replying to the toast of his health.

On the following day he was entertained by the Jackson Democratic Association at dinner, five hundred persons being present; and he again spoke at considerable length in explanation of the position of affairs in Europe as connected with Hungary.

The interview of Kossuth with the President of the Republic was also of a character to disappoint greatly the high expectations which the Hungarian leader had formed of American support. He was introduced on this occasion by Mr. Webster. After a brief recapitulation of the history of his country's wrongs and struggles, he reminded the President that, although an exile, he was "the nation's guest." He took that opportunity of expressing, through the President, his gratitude to the nation for the interest its millions had taken in him and his cause, and then proceeded to argue that a necessity had arisen for a general vindication of the law of nations, which he asserted had been violated by Russia. He concluded by calling upon the United States, in obedience to their position, professions, and characteristics, through their executive, to take steps to vindicate the violated laws of nations.

The President, in reply, while he sympathised, in common with his countrymen, with the struggles of Hungary for national independence, and had a deep desire to see well-constituted free governments established everywhere, informed Kossuth that the settled policy of the United States, in regard to its intercourse with foreign nations, was that of non-interference, and that his message to Congress on that subject was not merely addressed to them, but it was also a declaration to all the world of that policy to which he was bound to adhere.

"We learn from Washington," says the *New York Herald*, "that Kossuth does not deem it necessary for him to immediately return to Europe, now that he is convinced his mission to this country has proved a failure. Perhaps Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* also assisted him in arriving at this conclusion. It is said that he now contemplates a visit to the West. After once seeing the fertile land in that region, it is not at all unlikely that he will be disposed to settle quietly down there, and pass the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. Possibly he may yet be a member of Congress from one of the western states."

After a lengthy debate in the Senate, numerous petitions, praying for the recall of the United States Minister from France, in consequence of the recent proceedings of Louis Napoleon, were laid on the table by a majority of 21 to 14.

An official report by the late judges and other officers of the territory of Utah, respecting the religion, polygamy, and general immorality of the Mormons, has been laid before the President. Accompanying this curious *exposé* of the doings in Mormonism, was a counter statement from Governor Brigham Young and his coadjutors. The latter party, of course, charge the judges and secretary with official misconduct, but do not establish the fact that the social condition of the Mormons is any better than represented by the returned officers.

From California the latest intelligence is dated the 5th of Dec. It conveys very favourable accounts from the mines; great quantities of gold are extracted, and new and very rich deposits are discovered. The quartz mines are paying well. The extraordinary discoveries of gold in Mariposa are confirmed. A Sacramento paper says that, within twenty-four hours after the first great rush to the spot, a town a little distance removed was surveyed, mapped, subdivided into streets, squares, &c., and in forty-eight hours afterwards it contained a number of stores, taverns, boarding-houses or hotels, gambling-houses with monte and billiard-tables, and all the usual establishments found in the inland mining towns. It can now be scarcely doubted that the entire district is one mass of auriferous formations. From all parts of the country the intelligence of the continued productions of the ordinary shallow placers was most encouraging. The whole amount of earth ready for washing, and which would be washed before spring (says the *Picayune*), is 300,000 tons, equal to 22,500,000 dollars. Coyote mining would be suspended during the winter months. The Klamath mines were more productive than at any previous period. Experiments in quartz-mining were being carried out on an extensive scale. The *Picayune* predicts that 60,000,000 dollars will be shipped during the first six months of 1852.

The shipments of gold during the month of November, and from the 1st to the 5th of December, were 4,471,764 dollars. The total immigration from November 15 to December 3 was 2183 men, 248 women, and 119 children. The departures for the same period were 987 men, 34 women, and 9 children.

Several murders had been committed at the northern and southern mines. Vigilance committees have been organised in those districts. A new route had been discovered across the Sierra Nevada, which is said to be superior to any other. It is much less mountainous, and nearer by fifty miles.

The Indian hostilities in the south of the state are becoming more extensive and threatening. Antonio Garra, the chief of the Agua Caliente Indians, has openly declared war against the whites; he has 3000 men under him, while the available force of the whites in San Diego county does not exceed one hundred men. Martial law was proclaimed at San Diego on the 26th of December. Colonel Barbour, the Indian agent for the district, is much blamed for not having attended to his duties, and for not now being at his post.

From Mexico the accounts received state that an outbreak occurred in the capital on the 16th ult., arising out of the passing of the Tariff Reduction Bill. The excitement was directed against foreigners, many of whose stores were destroyed. The insurgents under Caravajal had relinquished Ceralvo, and retreated into the American territory.

**THE COLLINS AMERICAN MAIL STEAMERS.**—The following paragraph relating to these fine steamers appeared in the *New York Herald* of the 6th January:—"Unprecedented Ocean Steaming.—The steam-ship *Pacific* Captain Nye, Collins line, has made twenty-two passages across the Atlantic. Longest, 12 days 8 hours; shortest, 9 days 19 hours and 34 minutes—the latter no doubt the shortest passage, mean or true time, ever made. The average of all her passages is under eleven days. The steamers of the Collins line have done better this winter than ever before. Their passages lately have been astonishing. Crossing the Atlantic to the westward in the middle of the winter in less than eleven days, is wonderful. The company, however, find it a losing business. Their expenses are enormous, and the income from the Government and passengers too small to prevent serious loss. If the Government does not come forward and give this line substantial aid, it will be abandoned. The Emperor of Russia has signified a desire to purchase these magnificent steamships to form a nucleus for a powerful steam navy. Cannot something be done, at once, to prevent these vessels from falling into the hands of a foreign Government?" Nothing has transpired in Liverpool which at all confirms the rumour of the probable withdrawal of these splendid steamships.

**CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.**—The coronation will take place in May, and invitations have been sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Kings of Prussia and Saxony.

**QUEEN PHILIPPA'S MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—Mr. Cottingham has recently placed in the hands of the Dean and Chapter several large fragments, including two entire canopies, of the alabaster work which formed part of the original tomb. It appears these were purchased of the late Mr. Gayfer, the Abbey mason, by his father, nearly thirty years ago, and ever since have been most carefully preserved. Among the fragments are many of the deficient pieces of the canopy to the effigy. Some of the foliated parts are more like chased silver than carved stone.

**THE "PRESERVED MEATS" FOR THE NAVY.**—M. Soyer has examined some of those condemned stores at Portsmouth, the very bad state of which has excited so much attention during the last two or three weeks, and has offered some useful suggestions on the subject. He says, "I would strongly advise, for the future (especially if those preserved meats are to be cured abroad, as the last contract appears to have been done), that official persons well acquainted with those important processes, which really only require cleanliness, care, and a little judgment, be appointed to examine the quality of the meat, not only when preserved, but also in a raw state, and previous to the purchase of it by the contractors, in or out of England; and it would be even more gratifying if Government was to undertake it, and cause those preserves to be done in the various victualling-yards, where abundance of room is there unoccupied. No canister, besides, ought to contain more than six pounds of meat, the same to be very slightly seasoned with bay salt, pepper, and aromatic herbs in powder, such as bay thyme and bay leaf, a small quantity of which would not be objectionable even for invalids. That no jelly be added to the meat, but that the meat, and the meat alone, should produce its own jelly; and that with the bones and trimming of the above a good stock should be made without vegetables, well reduced and skimmed, to form a very strong transparent demi-glace, and that six-pound cans should be filled with the same, bearing a special mark, and one of these allowed to every dozen of the others; this demi-glace when diluted in water would make six gallons of very good broth, with which any kind of soup could be made in a very short time, otherwise divide it into portions with the meat; ordinary vegetables of any kind, so very beneficial on a long sea voyage, may be easily preserved separately, at a trifling cost, with the greatest facility, and used in perfection in any climate." In a second communication to the daily papers, M. Soyer gives the following suggestions as to the discovery, by the external appearance of the canisters, whether their contents are sound or not:—"First, if either the top or bottom of the canister be convex, forming in appearance the shape of a watch-glass, it may safely be thrown overboard without opening, as it is then in the worst state of decomposition, and capable of causing disease on board the ship. Secondly, when in a state of semi-decomposition, by pressing with the thumb on either end, the tin will return to its original form; while, on the contrary, if in a good state, the appearance will be concave, or else quite flat."

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. Augustus Petermann has addressed a letter to the *Athenaeum*, suggesting a new plan of search, the merits of which ought to be inquired into immediately by competent authorities. He remarks that Wellington and Behring's Straits, the two chief entrances from the American side into the Polar basin, have, owing to the proximity of the land and accumulation of ice, hitherto frustrated the most determined advances of the various expeditions in these directions, and adds, that there are only two other sea entrances into this Polar basin. These are between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla: the difficulties of the former are very great; but as to the latter he suggests 'that the wide opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla most probably offers the easiest and most advantageous entrance into the open navigable Polar Sea, and perhaps the best route for the search after Sir John Franklin. Mr. Petermann thinks that, if a vessel would watch the opportunity to effect a passage through the ice in this opening, it would find itself in the great open navigable "Polynya" of the Russians, but he is decidedly of opinion that such entrance into the North Polar Sea through the opening would be much more likely to succeed during the Arctic winter months, namely, from September to March, than during the summer months; and also that the further navigation of the Siberian Sea may likewise be performed with much greater facility in winter than summer. Mr. Petermann supports this novel theory by a statement of the principles which regulate the distribution of the gaseous and fluid coverings of the earth, of the laws regarding currents in the Arctic Ocean, and of the physical facts relative to the distribution of temperature. Wrangel and Anjou selected the most favourable of the winter months for their memorable expeditions, and invariably found "wide immeasurable ocean" before them at a comparatively short distance from the land; and this, too, to the north of what is actually the coldest region on the face of the earth. And Mr. Petermann considers it would be a monstrous anomaly if, at some distance to the west, where a warm current is known to prevail, and where the temperature is from 40° to 50° higher, there would not be found the same "wide immeasurable ocean." Barentz saw an open sea in winter to the north of Nova Zembla, in 1796; and he declared, just before he died, that, had he stood more between the two lands, he would have been able to enter the open sea. A screw-steamer at the rate of five miles an hour would, under ordinary circumstances, reach the 80th parallel, midway between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla (about 2000 geographical miles), in seventeen days from Woolwich, which is as far as from Woolwich to Cape Farewell, the southern extremity of Greenland. From the same midway point between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla to the Herald and Plover Islands, north of Behring's Straits, is as far as from Cape Farewell to Beechey Island, at the entrance of Wellington Channel, or about 1600 miles. The two distances together, namely, from Woolwich to the 80th parallel, and thence to the Herald and Plover Islands, are not more than that from Woolwich to New York, U.S. The opening between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla is nine times wider than Behring's Straits. A period of from six to eight months would be gained; and vessels arriving in the Polar Sea in February or March, just before or when the sun has made its appearance, might, if only once able to enter the Polar basin, easily traverse it to the opposite side before the power of the sun had set in motion the great ice-bearing current, and they would then have before them the whole summer in the fullest sunshine for carrying out the object of their enterprise, namely, the search for Sir John Franklin.

The plan has been submitted to Captain Beaton, who has expressed his approval of it; but the conviction that his own scheme, to penetrate from Behring's Straits northward, is the best, is too strong in his mind to permit him to abandon it for any other, though fully recognising the great importance of that proposed and most ably supported by Mr. Petermann, the well-known physical geographer, whose suggestion, it is to be hoped, will be thoroughly worked out by sending an efficient steam-vessel upon his proposed route between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, as the result cannot fail to set at rest a question of much geographical and scientific interest, no less than to lend most material aid to that highest object, the rescue of Sir John Franklin.

From letters received from Lieutenant Pim, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, we learn that the gallant officer had been granted an interview by the Emperor, who listened with great interest to the explanations for the Siberian search, and ultimately was so moved with the earnest entreaties of Lieutenant Pim, that his Imperial Majesty directed him to send in a written statement explanatory of his whole scheme.

Official reports of her Majesty's ship *Dedalus*' visit to her Majesty's ship *Plover*, in Behring's Straits, have been published, but convey no information of the missing expedition. On the 9th of September the *Plover* moved into Grantley Harbour, to prepare for passing the winter, her stores, provisions, and clothing having been completed by the *Dedalus* up to December, 1851, and such officers and men replaced as were desirous of quitting the Arctic regions, leaving the complement of the *Plover*, under Commander Moore, 41, exclusive of the interpreters. The *Dedalus* left Port Clarence on the 1st of October, at which period there was no news of the *Enterprise*.

## THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON."

The official inquiry into the origin of the fire was resumed at Southampton on Saturday, when several of the persons saved in the last boat picked up by a second Dutch galliot, and whose landing at Plymouth we announced in our late edition of last Saturday, were examined; but the accounts given by them were of an uncertain, and in some respects of a slightly contradictory, character, as to the cause and origin of the disaster. It was, for instance, the opinion of one witness that it originated in the fore-store-room, where the oil and tallow were kept—that he saw the flames issuing from the door when there was nothing wrong in the space between the fore boiler and the bulkhead underneath, and when the empty coalsacks close adjoining were still not ignited. He also states—and this fact is confirmed—that the storekeeper was in the store-room with the light about an hour before the fire broke out. On the other hand, the evidence of the storekeeper, Mr. Innes, William Angus the engineer, Roberts the boiler-maker, and others, goes to show that the flames were first seen ascending below the store-room, into which they made their way, and that they must have originated between the fore boiler and the bulkhead, whatever might have given rise to them. The discrepancy is, perhaps, more apparent than real; and it is due to all the witnesses to say that they have made their statements with great clearness considering the circumstances, and with every appearance of candour and truth.

With reference to the fate of the passengers and crew still missing, it is consolatory to think that there are still grounds for hope. One boat which yet remains unaccounted for is described as having got safely away full of people. When the last party of survivors left there were two boats at least, and it is even hoped three, available, and one of them (the captain's gig) was being lowered, in compliance with an order given by him to provide for his own safety and that of his officers.

William Angus, second engineer, in his testimony, gave a horrible description of one person standing near the helm—his face and side burned, and a huge blister formed, which, bursting the skin, was falling away in ribands. A little boy was also burnt black, and the skin was falling from him in a similar manner.

Captain Warburton, brother of the accomplished author, Mr. Elliot Warburton, who was a passenger on board the *Amazon*, has obtained an order from the Admiralty for two steamers to go in search of the boats which are supposed to have escaped, and in which he hopes his gifted brother may have saved his life. The vessels thus dispatched from Plymouth are the *Sprightly*, Master-Commander Allen, and the *Acon*, Second Master-Commander Veitch; and their orders are to join the *Hecla* in searching for any of the survivors of the *Amazon*, and to continue the search for a reasonable length of time. The *Hecla*, however, returned to Plymouth on Tuesday last without bringing any further intelligence of the *Amazon* or her people. The *Hecla* visited Ushant and Brest, and cruised about in the Bay of Biscay for two days without meeting with any relic of the lost ship. The *Hecla* has several serious defects, which are now undergoing a survey, and, if she should be found fit for sea, the admiral intends to despatch her again to assist the other vessels in the search, agreeably with the orders sent by Mr. Warburton. The *Sprightly* also returned on Wednesday, with a like result.

From Falmouth we learn that on Monday afternoon, at four p.m., a large piece of a wreck was washed on shore at Swanpool Beach, at the back of Penennis. On examination there was no doubt entertained of its having been a part of the ill-fated *Amazon*. Its length is about thirty feet, its breadth of five planks, stanchions of nine inches square, with ends for rafting. The whole piece of wreck is straight, as if it formed originally a part of her bulwarks or part of her paddle-box. The wood is charred.

We are happy to announce that subscriptions to alleviate, as far as money can, the suffering which this dreadful shipwreck has caused, are rapidly pouring in, and are likely to amount to a large sum. Sermons have been preached in the various places of worship in and around Southampton, in support of the charitable object in view, and the collections made on those occasions have been considerable. Altogether the subscriptions amount now to nearly £6,000. About £10,000 will be required; and there is no doubt, from the manner in which money is still pouring in, that that sum will be obtained.

It is strange that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Southampton *Amazon* Fund Committee, they experience the utmost difficulty in discovering the families and relatives of those persons who were lost in the *Amazon*. The Royal Mail Company's establishment do not even retain a list of the crew; and, even if they did, it would not furnish information of where the men resided when ashore. Although the loss of the *Amazon* has been daily proclaimed and noticed in every newspaper throughout the kingdom for the last fortnight, persons most deeply interested in the event who live in the vicinity of Southampton are even now ignorant of the calamity. This appears almost incredible, but is nevertheless true. It was only on Monday that the committee learnt that there was a widow with nine orphan children, who had claims on them, living at Deer Leap, a few miles from Southampton, in the New Forest. Thousands of the wives and children of poor seamen cannot read or write; and thousands who can, never enjoy the luxury of reading a newspaper. Means have been adopted to obtain information of the sufferers by the loss of the *Amazon*, by desiring the Southampton postmen to acquaint all those poor persons living in their districts, whom they may suspect to have had relatives on board, to attend at the Mail Company's offices and give information, after which such information is handed over to the committee. It is believed that the committee will obtain complete information about the end of this week of the extent of the claims on their bounty. There is not the least doubt that there will be a hundred orphans to provide for.

It is stated that the Board of Trade intend to enter into an independent investigation of the circumstances under which the *Amazon* was lost.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

### OXFORD.

**FELLOWSHIPS.**—In Brasenose College there are two fellowships vacant which will be filled up this term. One on the original foundation of the college for natives of the ancient diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, comprising the present diocese of Lichfield, together with the county of Chester, the county of Warwick (except the deaneries of Kington and Warwick), and the county of Lancaster south of the Ribble; the electors having regard in their choice to the preferences given by the statutes in the first instance to natives of Prescot and Prestbury, and in the second to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. The other for the natives of the county or dioceses of Hereford. Graduates standing from the date of their matriculation, are eligible. Candidates are required to exhibit to the Principal, on or before Saturday, the 7th of February, certificates of the locality of their birth, together with their usual college testimonials and the certificates of their matriculation. In Jesus College the vacant fellowship has been filled up by the election of Mr. Thomas Richard Morice, B.A.; and Mr. Henry Allen Steel has been elected scholar on the Abergavenny foundation.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Deanery Rural*: The Rev. Carey Hampton Borrer, to the diocese of Chichester. *Rectories*: The Rev. George Henry Dashwood, to Wimbotsham with Stow-Bardolph, Norfolk; the Rev. John Jenkins, to Bowness, near Carlisle; the Rev. J. Mayor, to Scorbrough, near Beverley; the Rev. John Prichard Mills, to Hockerton, Notts; the Rev. John Copeland Poole, to Clay Coton, Northamptonshire; the Rev. John Paley, to Swynerton; the Rev. Peter Price, to Eribstock, Flintshire; the Rev. George H. Parmenter, to SS. John and George, Exeter. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. G. Hayter, to Woodford, Northamptonshire; the Rev. Charles Mortlock, to Pennington, Lancashire; the Rev. Joseph Maude, to Chirk, Denbighshire, "an English-speaking parish;" the Rev. Charles Richmond Tate, to Send with Ripley Chapel, Surrey; the Rev. Joshua Waltham, to Screington, Lincolnshire. The Rev. John Wilson, to the head-mastership of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton-square, London, in union with King's College.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Henry Barne, curate of Seend, Wilts, from the parishioners and others; the Rev. Nathaniel Vincent Fenn, late curate of Beckenham, Kent, from the parishioners; the Rev. Josina Greaves, of St. Peter's, Birmingham, on his retirement from the incumbency, from the congregation; the Rev. W. Wilberforce Howard, late head-master of the Commercial Grammar School, Manchester, from the pupils; the Rev. Robert Collins King, curate, from the members of the select class in the St. Barnabas Sunday-school, Manchester, of which he is the teacher; the Rev. G. Knowling, from the members of the congregation of St. Paul's, Devonport; the Rev. Thomas Ludlam, late vicar of Elington, Hunts, from the parishioners; the Rev. Blain Mandale, late curate of Hemor, Derbyshire, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. G. Martin, chaplain of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Chapel, from the ladies of the congregation; the Rev. George Davis Sparks, from Colonel Tynte, the patron of Michaelstone-y-Vedw; the Rev. William Manifold Townsend, late of Bucknall, Shropshire, from the inhabitants; the Rev. A. Woodroffe, curate of St. Peter's, Birmingham, from the congregation; the Rev. Dr. Venables, archdeacon of Carmarthen, and chairman of the Radnorshire quarter sessions for a period of 25 years, on his retirement from the office, from his brother magistrates.

**RE-OPENING OF CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.**—Christ Church, Spitalfields, the *chef d'œuvre* of Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir C. Wren, and one of the noblest examples existing in London of that ornate style of Italian architecture common at the end of the 17th century, was re-opened on Sunday, after undergoing extensive repairs and restoration. The funds for its original construction were supplied from the national treasury, in order to provide a place of worship for the French refugees who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled to England, and settled in Spitalfields. The original design, however, was never fully carried out until the recent restoration. Under the direction of the architects, Messrs. Young, the whole church has at length been thoroughly renovated, and the beauty of the primitive design has now, for the first time, become apparent. The Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning to a crowded congregation, from the text, John iv. 23—"The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship him." The sermon in the evening was preached by the Bishop of Chichester; and, at the conclusion of both services, liberal collections were made. The organ of this church has been enlarged and improved by Messrs. Gray and Davison.

**PREACHING UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION.**—Last Sunday, notwithstanding the inhibition which has been served on him during the past week by the Bishop of London, the Rev. G. E. Gladstone (incumbent of Long-acre Episcopal Chapel) officiated as usual at that place of worship. He preached a very energetic sermon for the Dorcas Society, from Colossians, chap. i. 10, but only indirectly alluded to the position in which he is placed. The inhibition is founded on a passage in a sermon preached on Dec. 7, in which he said, "Some of the bishops—God forgive them—are traitors;" and further remarked, "that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the bishop of this diocese is alarmingly responsible and culpable for what passes in it." These sentiments he has since distinctly refused to retract. Mr. Gladstone is first cousin to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and has not long been the minister of the above chapel.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**—The Cambridge University Commission had a meeting on Tuesday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present:—The Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson, secretary. The Cambridge University Commission had another meeting on Wednesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. Present:—The Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, and the Rev. W. H. Bateson (secretary).

## \* NEW CHURCH, COALBROOKDALE.

To meet the spiritual wants of the population of Coalbrookdale, numbering nearly 2000, and to make provision for their supply in connexion with the Church of England, an arrangement was made in the early part of 1851 with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the separation of this part of the parish of Madeley, and its constitution with a small portion of Dawley Parva, under 6 and 7 Vic., c. 37, into a distinct parish.

The manufacturing population of the locality will be deeply indebted to their liberal employer, Abraham Darby, Esq., of Stoke Court, in the county of Buckingham, one of the proprietors of the celebrated ironworks in Coalbrookdale, for having secured to them the benefit of their own parish church, with a resident clergyman, by a munificent endowment of the living with the sum of £6000 and a parsonage-house.

The design for this new Church, now in course of erection, has been furnished by Messrs. Reeves and Voysey, Guilford-street, London; and the builder is Mr. W. Hinely, Coalbrookdale.

The style of architecture is that which was usually adopted for ecclesiastical purposes in this country about the middle of the 14th century. The Church will consist of the nave, with aisles, chancel, and chancel aisle. The aisles will be divided from the nave by columns, alternately circular and octagonal, from which will spring the arches to carry the roof. There will be a massive tower at the south-west corner of the building, with turret stairs. The tower will contain a peal of eight bells, from a ton weight downwards (a donation to the Church on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone). The length of the Church, inclusive of the chancel, is 112 feet; the width, 48 feet; the height of the nave to the ridge, 37 feet; the height of the tower, 90 feet. The whole of the accommodation will be upon the ground-floor of the Church, which is calculated to seat about 550 persons.

The body of the work will be of Dawley stone; the door and window mouldings and dressings, and the quoin stones, will be of dressed Benthall stone, both of which are procured in the neighbourhood. The roof will be open to the church, and it is proposed to fill in the tracery of the sandrills with iron cast in the works which adjoin the site of the Church. It is also proposed to construct in iron the bench-ends, the communion-rails, and such other portions of the work as this material can be readily and fitly applied to.

The site selected for the Church, churchyard, &c.—a portion of the estate of the late Francis Darby, Esq., of the White House, Coalbrookdale—is amidst scenery that may vie with the most beautiful in the counties of Monmouth, Derby, or Devon. The Church will be in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills, on the richly-wooded slope of one of the loftiest of which it will stand a conspicuous and pleasing object.

The foundation-stone was laid on December 11, by Matilda Frances, wife of Abraham Darby, Esq., assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Waring, in the presence of a vast assembly.

The first incumbent is the Rev. Charles Marshall, M.A., late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Sydenham, Kent, and Rector of St. James, Duke's-place, London.

At a meeting held since the laying of the foundation-stone of the Church, it was agreed that a clock should be provided for the same, with illuminated dial and chimes, as a token of sympathy with the generosity of the patron in the endowment of the living.

## FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT.

The Church of the Invalides at Paris has often been the scene of funeral ceremony in honour of the military celebrities of France; but, probably, few of these commemorations have reached in solemnity the funeral service in honour of Marshal Soult, which was celebrated on Tuesday week with extraordinary pomp.

The President of the Republic, battalions from every regiment of the army of Paris, commanded by the colonel and major, two battalions of Republican Guards and Gendarmes Mobile, two companies of engineers, a battery of artillery, two squadrons of mounted Republican Guards, and a squadron of Lancers were drawn up round the Hotel to render military honours to the memory of the first Marshal of the Empire. The front of the building was hung in black, with the initials and armorial bearings of the Duke of Dalmatia in silver



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, COALBROOK-DALE.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

in the centre. In the nave of the church rose a magnificent catafalque, surrounded with *fascies* of tri-coloured flags, and glittering in the light of many tapers. The aisles were occupied by the friends and relations of the deceased; and the centre by the Marshals of France, the Generals, and superior officers of the army. The President of the Republic was represented by his principal aide-de-camp, General Roguet.

At half-past eleven o'clock, Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal of France, entered the church, when the religious ceremony commenced. The principal celebrant was the Chaplain in Ordinary of the Invalides. He was attended and assisted by a numerous body of the clergy of Paris. The commencement of the ceremony of high mass was announced to the troops stationed outside by salutes fired from the cannon along the bank of the Seine; and from that moment to the close of divine service, the drums, muffled in crape, kept up a long low roll, and the bands of the different corps

lyrics, which for the last few years have been so widely and loudly re-echoed by the more impulsive and progressive portion of the population. While the more important and more purely fanciful works of Mr. Mackay—such poems as the "Legends of the Isles" and "Egeria," each of them showing rare and delicate powers of imagination, and that strong yet sublimated kindness of heart which is natural to him—are, perhaps, those of his works which principally call, and will continue to call, down the admiration of the thoughtful and critical reader, his strong and earnest lyrical expressions of fervid thought and onward impulse, as applied to our political and social condition, have been those portions of his works by which his name is most popularly known, and respectfully and affectionately recognised. Scattered throughout, his larger works, however, are to be found many lyric pieces quite unconnected with any other than mere fanciful subjects, but which are gems of quiet, earnest thought and happy pithiness of expression. To a gentleman,

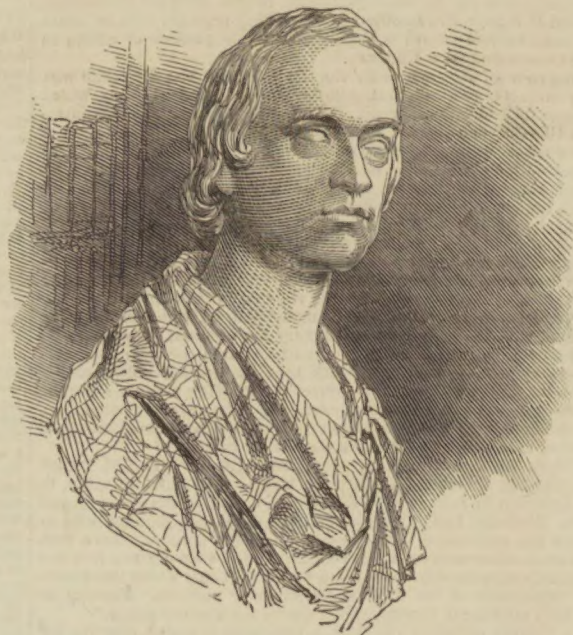
accompanied it with a funeral dirge. As soon as the ceremony was over, the troops defiled in front of the Invalides, and then returned to their quarters.

#### CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

In a previous Number we presented our readers with a portrait and memoir of Sir Henry Bishop, in connexion with the series of the "Songs of England" now being published by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the musical editorship of which has been entrusted to the gentleman in question. We have now the pleasure of offering a companion portrait and a companion memoir of Charles Mackay, LL.D., with whom Sir H. Bishop is associated, and to whom the important task has been assigned of replacing the old words, frequently found unintelligible, vulgar, or not decent, of the old songs, by lyrics of a more modern cast, closely adapted to the spirit of each melody, and distinguished by that purity of moral taste and elevated poetic sentiment which the previous works of Mr. Mackay so uniformly exhibited.

Charles Mackay is, indeed, a name well and widely known in English literature, and which has become of late years particularly famous in connexion with that strong, earnest school of social and semi-political poetry to which its owner has contributed many of the most stirring

then, so known and so endowed, it is that the proprietors of this Journal have entrusted the literary management and poetic composition of the series of Illustrated Supplements in the course of issue upon the "Songs and Song Music of England."



CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.—FROM A BUST BY PATRICK PARK.

Charles Mackay is of very ancient and honourable extraction. He counts amongst his paternal ancestors the great family of the Mackays of Strathnaver, in Sutherlandshire, a powerful branch of a powerful clan; and is descended by the mother's side from the Roses of Kilravock, near Inverness, the proprietors for many centuries of one of the finest and most interesting old feudal strongholds in the Highlands. Mr. Mackay was intended by his relative, General Mackay—also, by the way, a literary man—for a military career in India; but circumstances prevented the design, and the subject of this sketch was educated abroad, in Germany and Belgium. The poetic faculty soon made its appearance, and in 1836 Mr. Mackay, then, of course, quite a young man, published a volume of juvenile poems. The venture attracted the attention of one who was an excellent judge of books and men—John Black, late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and well known to a wide circle of friends and admirers as possessing an understanding seldom rivalled in its masculine power and stern acuteness, and a kindly heart ever open to the claims of young and unobtrusive merit. Mr. Black availed himself of Mr. Mackay's powers as a linguist, and he joined the *Morning Chronicle*, to which he contributed many stirring political ballads and *jeux d'esprit*, besides performing his duty in the foreign department of the paper. He was soon afterwards removed to the sub-editorial department, the hard and responsible duties of which he continued some years to fulfil. During this period his separate publications were numerous. In 1839 appeared the "Hope of the World," a poem of very great promise and no little performance, in heroic verse, accompanied by a collection of minor snatches, giving evidence of that mingled lyric sweetness and strength which was afterwards to be so finely developed. His next work was a prose one, "The Thames and its Tributaries," a pleasant, gossiping, literary, historic, and antiquarian account of our great river, written in that easy and fluent style so different from the pragmatical cram of a guide-book. The "Memoirs of Popular Delusions" followed in 1841. The work is well known as combining two requisites not always found together—minute historical research, and pleasant and easy reading. "Longbeard, Lord of London," a romance placed at an early period of our history, and which has recently been reprinted in one of the cheap railway series of standard works, was next given, in 1842, to the world. After this tale, Mr. Mackay flew back to poetry, for which he always seems to have felt the greatest predilection; and in 1845 there appeared a finely original and thoroughly fanciful poem, called "The Salamandrine; or, Love and Immortality." This was a remarkable book. It awakened echoes hushed since the times of Keats and Coleridge, and it impressed upon the reader what the vague beauties of the latter poet never did, a strong and abiding meaning, and in all its teachings and doctrines a certain pungent, stringent "reason why."

It was soon after the publication of this poem that Mr. Mackay proceeded to Glasgow, to undertake the management of a Liberal journal there. The *Senatus Academicus* of the University, delighted to hail a new citizen of high poetic reputation, and one who had ever used his intellectual powers so as to preserve the high gift pure and unblemished, unanimously conferred upon him the honour of a degree of LL.D.—a distinction which was communicated in a most flattering letter from the late Professor Thompson, the celebrated mathematician. A residence in Glasgow naturally led to an acquaintance with the grand scenery of the Hebrides, and from this proceeded, in 1846, the "Legends of the Isles" a finely and picturesquely fanciful series of short poems, partly legendary, partly purely imaginary. But still Mr. Mackay's real sympathies were rather with the workers and the strivers of the day, than the ancient feudal lords and island priests asleep in Iona. When the *Daily News* was started, he contributed to it a succession of short but stirring and nervous poems, called "Voices from the Crowd." The sensation which they created was immediate and intense, and still exists. Need we remind our readers of what may now be called a national song, "There's a good time coming, boys!" or need we recall to their recollection the bright and hopeful philosophy, the earnest and the loving spirit, in which these little poems were conceived, or the pithy, nervous, and idiomatic language in which they were clothed? "Voices from the Crowd" has gone through four editions, and brought its author lasting fame, at once political and literary. Still, however, embodying the expression of the feelings excited by his Highland ramble, we come, in the year 1847, upon a volume of "Voices from the Mountains," a thoughtful and characteristic collection of poetry, containing memorials which may be one day of greater interest than at present, respecting his companions in a northern ramble—one of our most celebrated sculptors and one of our most energetic political thinkers and writers, now upon a public mission in India. A strong, nervous, and picturesque volume of "Town Lyrics" followed; the subjects in many cases of a nature which would be pronounced by Della Cruscan critics as unfitted for poetic treatment—a shallow fallacy, which, however, has been nobly exploded by such men as Mackay, Barry Cornwall, Hood, and the Corn-law Rhymers.

Mr. Mackay's last great poem, and perhaps his best, "Egeria, or the Spirit of Nature," is a thoughtful and finely philosophic demonstration of the futility and emptiness of misanthropy, and the power of the Spirit of Nature, when earnestly appealed to and candidly and lovingly hearkened to, to dispel and scatter the cold despairing visions with which the soul of a reflective and earnest man is too often visited.

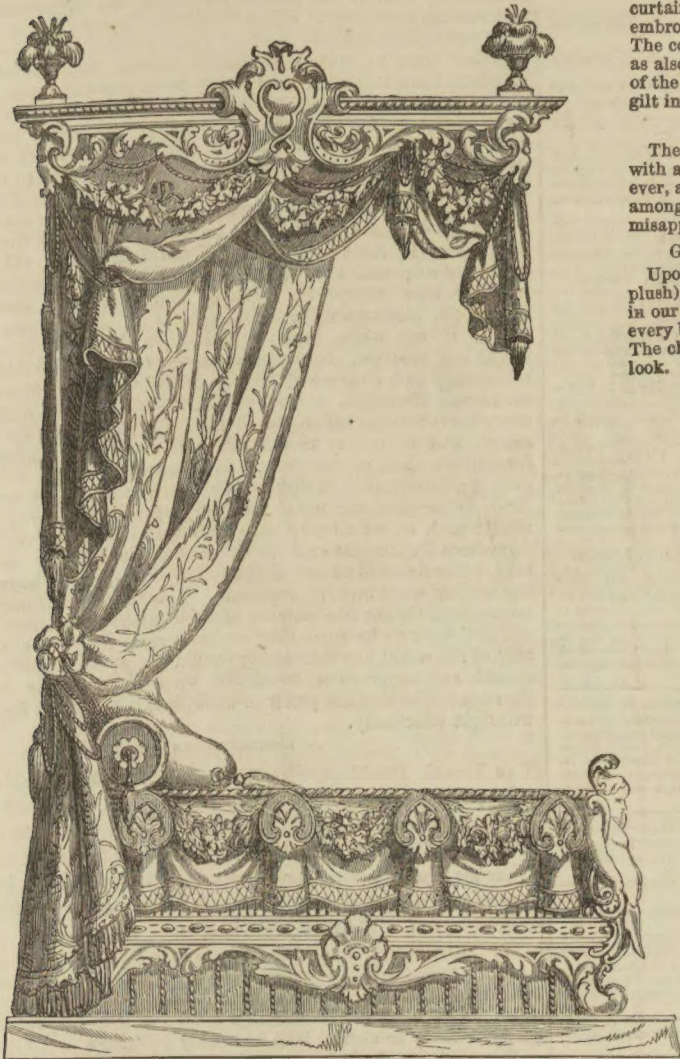
Mr. Mackay left Glasgow in 1847—the journal which he had conducted with unabating zeal and energy in the Liberal cause not long surviving the secession of its animating and directing spirit. Since the period in question he has been resident in London.

The above slight sketch may give some notion of the poetic and literary aptitude which pointed Mr. Mackay out as a fitting person to whom to confide the task of preparing a new version of the songs of England to the old music. An experienced judge, and with a refined and matured taste in all which relates to elegant and earnest literature, Mr. Mackay is also a man of proved and approved poetic genius. Many of his brightest, most earnest, and most successful compositions have been songs. He possesses, indeed, in an especial degree the pure lyric aptitude. His muse is ever elevated and ever honest. He never loses himself in abstractions. His songs and poems come at once from and go at once to heart and brain; while subliming, warming, and cheering them there is that glowing kindness of nature, and that strong passionate love for good men, good thoughts, and good deeds, which is of itself an inspiration and a gift.



FUNERAL SERVICE IN HONOUR OF MARSHAL SOULT, IN THE CHURCH OF THE INVALIDES, AT PARIS.

## T H E G R E A T E X H I B I T I O N .



STATE BEDSTEAD.—BY FAUDEL AND PHILLIPS, NEWGATE-STREET.

Messrs. Faudel and Phillips exhibit a State Bedstead of needlework, produced principally from British materials, worked entirely by Englishwomen in London, including almost every description of ornamental needlework, the object of the exhibitors being to open a source of profitable employment, and to train a portion of our industrious female community. It is a gaudy affair, and by no means the sort of bed we should choose for a quiet nap. At the same time, its costliness and originality claim for it a somewhat detailed notice. On the foot-board is a copy of Guido's "Aurora," in worked tent-stitch, with split wool. To produce many of the tints, split threads of various hues have been twisted together by the workers. This one piece contains upwards of 700 shades and 1,053,000 stitches. The tester, or head-piece, is worked in cross, Gobelin, and raised stitches with wool, silk twist, and chenille. The centre is copied from Thorwaldsen's "Night." It is suspended from a wreath of flowers selected from and emblematical of all nations, tied together by laurel, ivy, and myrtle, emblematic of peace. The fruits and bread-stuffs of the world united are raised work, and copied from Raffaele's ornaments in the Loggia of the Vatican, but grouped to be appropriate to the present subject. There are here, in all, fifty-four different flowers. The upper valances or hangings are entirely in silk chenille, manufactured in Spitalfields. But it was a great error in taste and judgment to attempt representing on a flat surface the folds of velvet draperies, supported by worked cords, &c. It is a deception which offends when it is found out. The ceiling, designed by M. Boiteux, represents angels watching over the sleepers, and holding wreaths of roses over them; this, as also the inner cornices, are in cross stitch. The

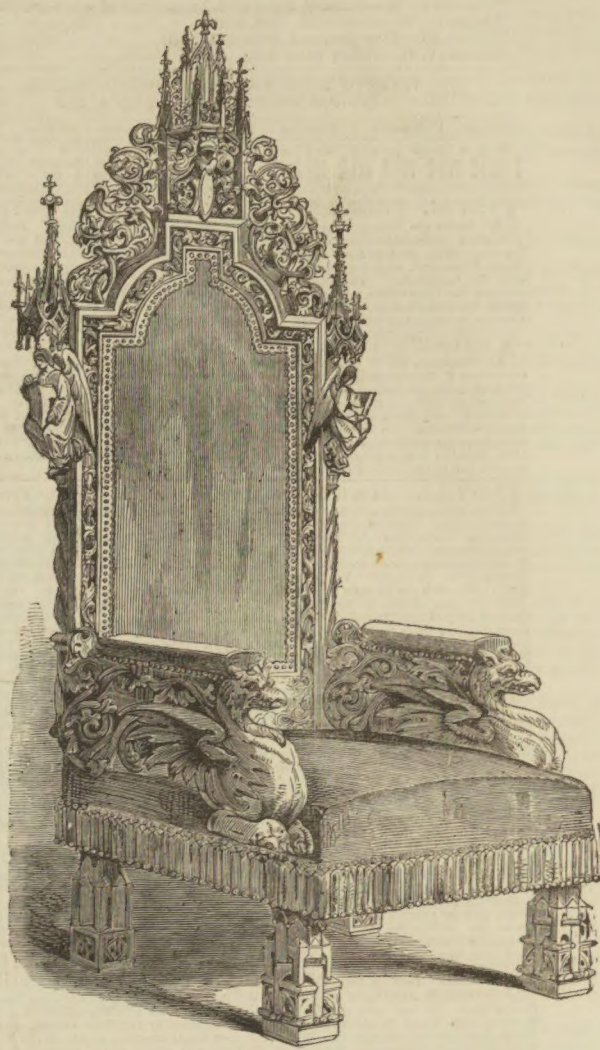
curtains are worked on white watered Irish poplin, the design of the embroidery so arranged as not to show a join; they are 12 feet by 9 feet. The cover or counterpane is a junction, as it were, of all the parts: this, as also the curtains, have been designed by M. Boiteux, superintendent of the work department of the exhibitors. The bedstead is carved wood, gilt in the Louis Quatorze style.

## CHANDELIER. BY JACKSON AND SONS.

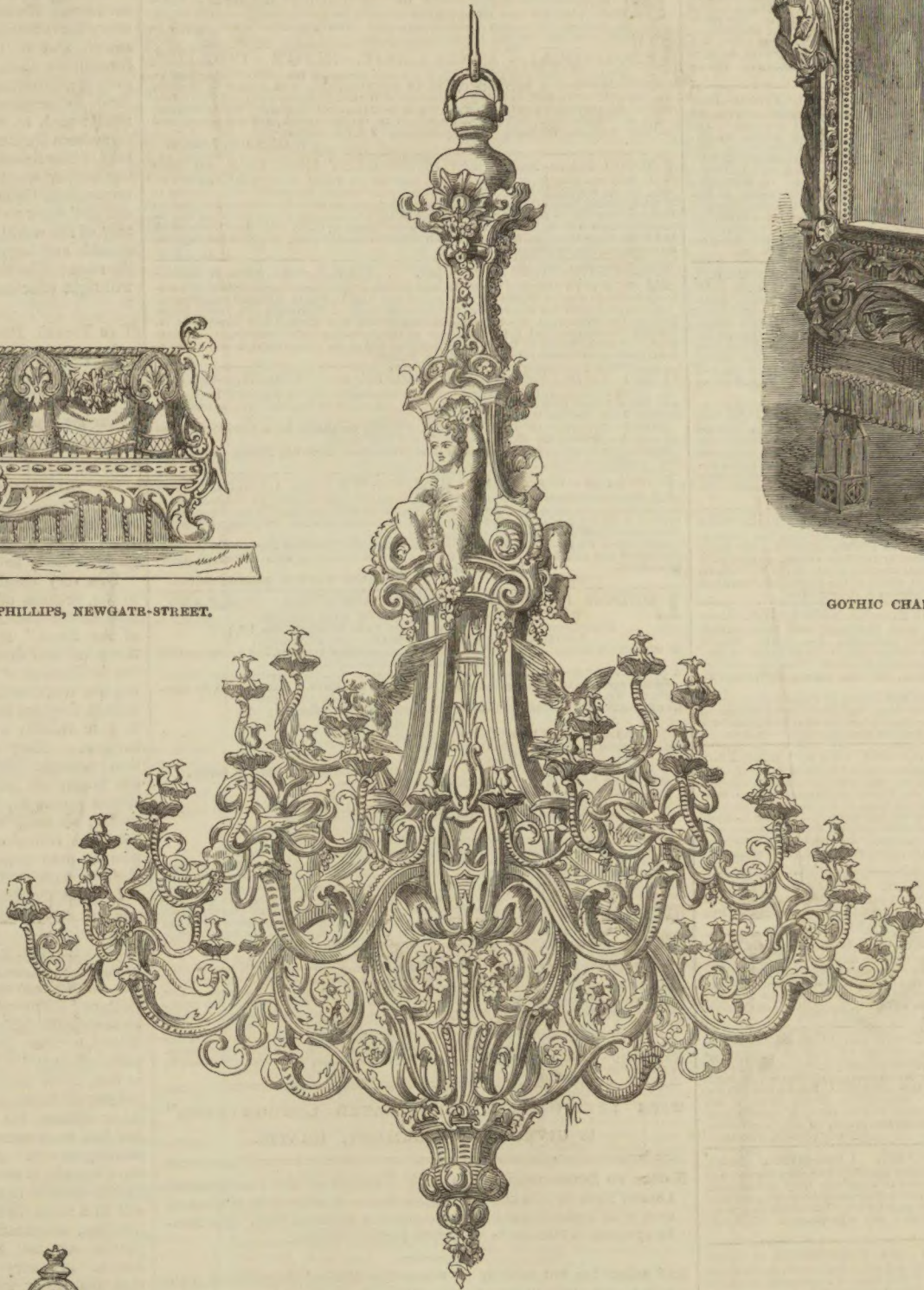
The chandelier, intended for gas or candles, is a showy composition, with a good flow and variety of outline. The cupids and birds, however, are cruelly misplaced in such a production, and are instances, amongst many which the Great Exhibition afforded, of redundant and misapplied decoration.

## GOTHIC CHAIR. BY HOFFMEISTER, SAXE-COBURG.

Upon this chair (the material of which is oak, covered with brown plush) a great deal of decorative fancy has been lavished; not, however, in our opinion, successfully. The incongruity of the devices must strike every beholder—griffins at our elbows, and ministering angels at our ears. The chair is certainly somewhat overdone, and has not a comfortable look. The carving, however, is very well executed.



GOTHIC CHAIR.—BY HOFFMEISTER, SAXE-COBURG.



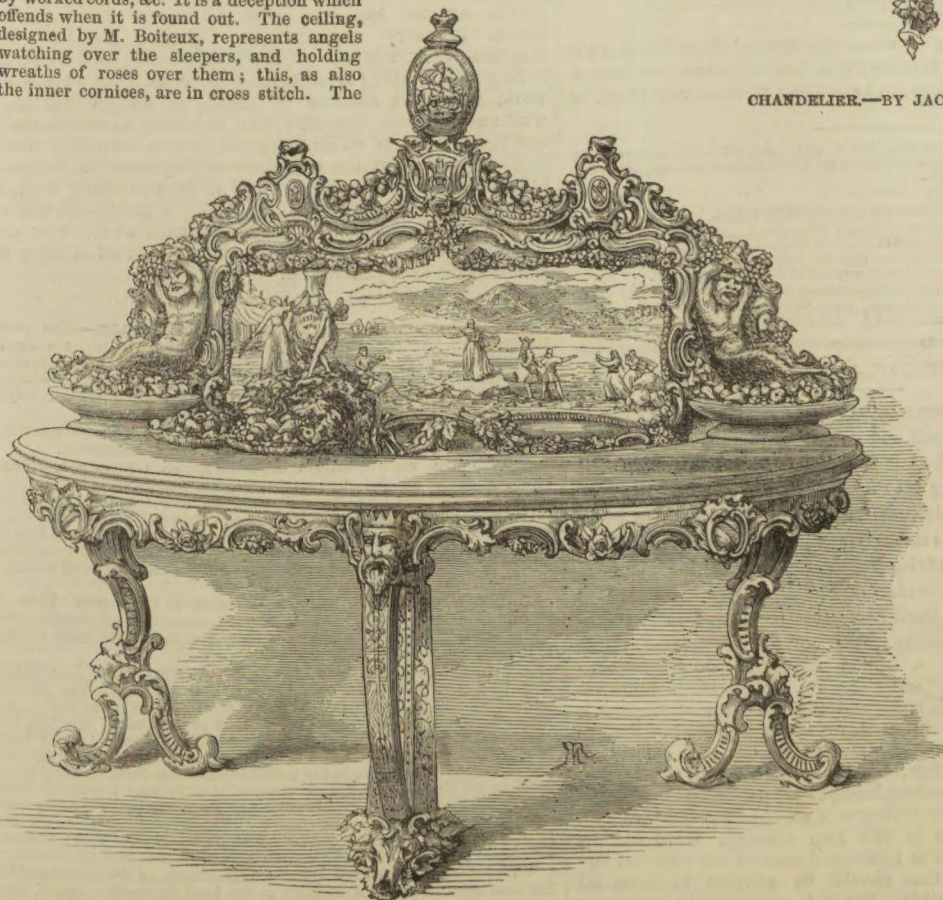
CHANDELIER.—BY JACKSON AND SONS.

## WINE TABLE OF IRISH BOG-YEW BY JONES, OF DUBLIN.

We have already, in our article on Wood-carving (Nov. 8), and in casual notices, made honourable mention of Mr. Jones's efforts to apply the Irish bog-yew to works of a highly decorative character; and, at the same time, whilst illustrating the history, antiquities, and animal and vegetable productions of Ireland, to give employment and encouragement to her native talent. The only fault we have found occasionally with his various exhibits was as to the too lavish introduction of objects and incidents. The result of this error (which is a symptom of beginnings in art, rather than of mature art) is to fatigue and perplex the eye, or to challenge criticism at every turn, and that for matters of detail, the highest merit of which should be found in their passing without offence, we may almost say without notice at all, for good or ill. "Least said soonest mended" is a sound maxim, and one which, considering art to be a sort of language, we would commend to all who resort to it for decorative purposes.

## MEXICAN FIGURES. BY MONTANARI.

We have already spoken of M. Montanari's collection of Mexican Figures, and of Mme. Montanari's wonderful Dolls, of which latter we presented our readers with a group. We now give a miniature representation of some two or three dozen of the Mexican Figures—productions copied with extreme accuracy of form and colour after local originals, and therefore extremely interesting as well as ornamental. We cannot help remarking, when contemplating these very accurate and amusing productions, and recollecting the equally remarkable models in the Indian department, that the power of imitation to an extent almost to be delusive is compatible with a total absence of all those higher principles which constitute the vitality of high art.



WINE-TABLE, OF IRISH BOG-YEW.—BY JONES DUBLIN.



MEXICAN FIGURES.—BY M. MONTANARI.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. Conversion of St. Paul.  
MONDAY, 26.—Brazil discovered, 1498.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Admiral Byng shot, by sentence of court martial, 1757.  
THURSDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820.  
FRIDAY, 30.—King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.  
SATURDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1852.

Sunday		Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday		Saturday	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
4	35	4	55	5	10	5	30	6	40	6	59	7	29

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The hospitalities of the Court have been enjoyed by a distinguished circle during the past week. On Friday last the second of a series of dramatic performances took place, when Mr. Planché's comedy of "Not a Bad Judge," and the farce of the "Lottery Ticket," were represented by the actors of the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres, under the direction of Mr. Charles Kean. Among the company present to witness the performance were, his Serene Highness the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, his Serene Highness the Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Chevalier and Madame Bunsen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and the Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, the Baron Haden, the Baron Roggenbach, &c.

On Saturday his Excellency Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, had an audience of her Majesty, to which he was introduced by Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Earl of Morley was in attendance on the Queen as Lord-in-Waiting.

On Tuesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours (who had arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen on the previous evening), and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, attended divine service in the Catholic Chapel at Clewer.

On Monday morning the Queen and the Duchess de Nemours walked in the Home Park and the Slopes. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting, accompanied by the Duc de Nemours, and attended by Col. F. H. Seymour.

On Tuesday Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen and Prince did not take their usual morning walk, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather; but her Majesty rode in the Riding-house in the forenoon.

On Wednesday his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Francis and Lady Arabella Baring, arrived at the Castle on a visit to the Queen. The Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount Canning, Sir James and Lady Graham, Lord and Lady Seymour, and the Hon. Hermione St. Maur, have also had the honour of sharing the Royal hospitality during the week.

Lord Byron and Lieut.-General Sir E. Bowater have succeeded the Earl of Morley and Captain Hon. J. Denman in their duties of Lord and Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been for some time past prevented from joining the Queen's parties at Windsor Castle by a slight attack of rheumatic pains. Her Royal Highness has given £50 to the destitute survivors of the *Amazon*.

The Duke of Wellington has subscribed £100 towards the funds for relieving the widows and orphans left destitute by the burning of the *Amazon*.

His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Col. T. B. Lawrence, left town on Monday morning for Paris, to be absent a few days. Mr. Bancroft Davis remains as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States during the absence of the Minister.

The attainment of his majority by Viscount Sandon was celebrated at Sandon on Friday, the 16th inst., by upwards of sixty of the tenantry and tradesmen of the Earl of Harrowby dining together. The church bells were rung at intervals during the day; and in the afternoon the foundation-stone of the intended new hall, on the site of the old one, was laid by Viscount Sandon, in the presence of the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and other members of the family.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived in town on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle.

Mr. Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, is to be created an Irish peer, by the title of Lord Clermont.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeple-chase authorities have shown so little disposition to take advantage of the open weather, that we have nothing on paper for next week but coursing. The fixtures embrace Barrock (Cumberland), on Monday; Longford (Salop), on Tuesday; Southminster (Essex), on Wednesday and Thursday; Ashdown Park open on Wednesday and three following days; Walton (Morpeth), on Thursday; and the Alcar Club, on Thursday and Friday.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The publication of the Chester Handicap, although it altered the position of some of the leading favourites, did very little towards improving business. Only the two favourites were really backed. The Derby betting, on the contrary, was heavy, Aurur, Orello, Kingston, Alired the Great, and Filius having strong parties, at improving prices:—

LINCOLN HANDICAP.		
2 to 1 agst View Halloo (t)	3 to 1 agst Lady Agnes (t)	
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
100 to 6 agst Kithron	20 to 1 agst Haresfoot.	
CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Ariosto (t)	40 to 1 agst Goldfinder (t)	100 to 1 agst Aphrodite (t)
33 to 1 — Grand Duke (t)	20 to 1 — Nancy (t)	100 to 1 — Harp (t)
33 to 1 — Ringleader	50 to 1 — Koh-i-Noor (t)	100 to 1 — Tom Holby (t)
35 to 1 — High Sheriff	66 to 1 — Haresfoot	
40 to 1 — The Confessor (t)	66 to 1 — Eliza Middleton (t)	

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Filius (t)		
8 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	18 to 1 agst Orello (t)	30 to 1 agst Chief Baron Ni-
14 to 1 — Aurur (t)	25 to 1 — Alired the Gt. (t)	cholson
18 to 1 — Kings-on (t)	25 to 1 — Lapidus	30 to 1 — Filius (t)

THURSDAY.—The "movements" this afternoon were on too small a scale to require more than a return of the prices.

CHESTER CUP.		
28 to 1 agst Ariosto (t)	50 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	1000 to 15 agst Duo-an-Durras
23 to 1 — Nancy	50 to 1 — Koh-i-Noor (t)	1000 to 15 — Unity (t)
	1000 to 10 agst Payment (t)	
DERBY.		
14 to 1 agst Aurur (t)	18 to 1 agst Orello (t)	18 to 1 agst Kingston (t)

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.—On Friday, the 9th instant, a deputation, consisting of about thirty of the tradesmen of Lymington, headed by the Mayor, and accompanied by James Brown, Esq., the town clerk, Captain MacKinnon, R.N., and some other gentlemen and members of the Town Council, proceeded to Eford-house, for the purpose of presenting a splendid silver inkstand to the Marchioness of Hastings, and Captain Yelverton, R.N., as a mark of respect on the occasion of their leaving their residence at Eford for Brighton.

THE DUKE OF REICHSBACH'S REMAINS.—Vienna correspondence of the 15th inst. states that the Emperor of Austria has consented to the request of the President of France for the removal of the Duke of Reichsach's remains from Vienna to Paris. The body of the only son of the first Napoleon was deposited in the vaults of the Capucin Church, by command of the late Emperor Francis. This is the Imperial burial-place of the House of Austria, and it was considered at the time a mark of special favour to permit the intrusion of less illustrious clay into that dark and exclusive tenement. At the demise of "der gute Franz" (as Francis was called), his coffin was placed next to that of his "dear grandson."

ANNUITIES GRANTED AND CEASED SINCE 1810.—A parliamentary paper, showing "the amount of annuities for lives and for terms of years granted in each year, since 1810 inclusive, and the amount of capital stock cancelled in each of said years on account of such terminable annuities," was printed on Monday by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the annuities for lives granted from the 1st September, 1808, to the year ending the 5th January, 1851, amounted to £2,413,724 18s. 6d. The annuities granted for terms of lives within the same period amounted to £2,694,507 15s. 6d. The number of life annuities which expired since 1810 amounted to £1,434,581 2s., and the number of annuities for terms since 1826 amounted to £799,336 8s. 6d. The capital stock transferred and cancelled, including stock purchased with money since 1808, was £26,059,132 19s. 8d. The long annuities transferred and cancelled amounted to £24,620. The capital stock transferred and cancelled, with respect to annuities for terms of years, was £19,565,288, and the long annuities transferred and cancelled to £141,269 14s. The amount of Exchequer bills purchased and cancelled in addition was £1,044,915 9s. 4d.

The late Mrs. Hannah Cooke, of Cambridge, has bequeathed to the Baptist Home Missionary £100; Foreign ditto, £100; and a like legacy in aid of the African Mission; to the Parent Religious Tract Society, £100; Sunday School Union, £100; and to the College Academy at Bristol, and also at Stepney, for the education of Baptist Missionaries, £100 to each; and to the Baptist Irish Missionary Society, £50; all free of legacy duty.

The *Univers* says that Mr. Thomas Graves Law, of Winchester School, aged 15 years, and Miss Helen Anne Law, aged 19, children of the Hon. William Law, were received into the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church at Bologna, on January 17, by Father Ferrara.

The Society of Arts' medal for the production of "the best colour-box, containing the greatest number of best colours for general use, to be sold retail at one shilling," has, it is stated, been awarded to Joshua Rogers, of 133, Bunhill-row.

An influential meeting was held at Manchester on Tuesday, at which Mr. Elihu Burritt was present, when a resolution was proposed to the effect that the trade and commerce of this kingdom with all countries of the civilized world called for the adoption of an uniform penny postage as a means of cementing peace, and extending the philanthropic and Christian movements of the age.

## THE FAMILY COLONIZATION LOAN SOCIETY.

In the *Times*' City article of Friday week there appeared a notice of the efforts now being made to promote extensive emigration to Australia, in the course of which the following observations occur:—

It appears that the plan lately recommended for organising a system of emigration to Australia on sound business principles is likely to be attempted without delay, and that the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by Mrs. Chisholm, will constitute its basis. The course of that society has been to send out emigrants of good character in family groups, a portion of the necessary expenses being advanced, to be repaid from their earnings in the colony. Its success, hitherto, has been remarkable, so far as its limited constitution allowed, but the object now is to give it a commercial bearing that shall ensure its extension so as to meet the existing emergency. The funds employed by Mrs. Chisholm's society have been raised by voluntary contributions, and, although it was found that strong reliance could be placed upon the punctual repayment of the loans made, and that consequently the principal sum would long be kept intact, new loans being made as old ones were paid off, there was no provision for a proper rate of interest, nor for such additional payment as would cover the risk from occasional defaulters. The plan, therefore, in this state commended itself merely to those who regarded it for its philanthropy, and, as is usually the case when the fact is lost sight of, that true philanthropy should be made consistent with mutual advantage, some of the best wishes of its promoters were at the same time counteracted.

This statement has called forth an explanation from Mrs. Chisholm, which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday last, and which, as the subject is of much interest, and attracts general attention at the present time, we give in her own words; viz.—

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—In carrying out my system of emigration, as a means of doing good, I value my character in respect to the commercial details as highly as any merchant in the City, and must, therefore, ask permission to say a few words to elucidate some remarks which appeared in the *Times* "City article" on Friday last. I will not occupy your space by explanations of my reasons for a steady perseverance in establishing the Family Colonization Loan Society, but confine my observations to a few facts. On the first formation of the society the idea was to charge a moderate interest on each loan, and that very term was in the original manuscript prospectus; the discussions of the two first meetings of the committee were also, almost exclusively, devoted to the subject of a moderate interest. There was thus, you will perceive, every anxiety to carry out the principle; but with the very small sum at command for loans, and the clerical aid that would then become necessary, it was ultimately resolved to adopt simple inexpensive machinery in connexion with the society, until it had attained such a growth as to justify the adoption of a different mode (a period which, in the opinion of my friends, has now arrived), and I was directed to consult with some of the depositors on the subject, and gather their opinions, that both parties might work harmoniously by a thorough understanding at the commencement. I availed myself of a group meeting, and explained to the members the necessity of adopting some self-preserving principle, when, after a short consideration, the plan of charging fees was decided upon as the most simple and best calculated to meet the case; the following was then embodied as a part of the rules and regulations in the printed prospectus:—

"Fees.—Persons on being enrolled as members of the society will have to pay an entrance-fee of one shilling each (the same for children), to meet in part the current expenses of the office. And to cover the losses and other incidental expenses, all adults benefiting by the Loan Society must also pay a fee of 10s. each in addition to their passage-money, and children under fourteen years of age 5s. each. This sum to be paid in the colony, with the last payment of their loan, and to be added to the reserve fund to meet losses, &c."

The case, therefore, stands thus (not neglecting to take into account that the society in advancing loans allows two years for repayment):—

Amount of loans to emigrants, per <i>Slains Castle</i> ..	£865 0 0
" " " <i>Blundell</i> ..	674 0 0
" " " <i>Athenian</i> ..	524 0 0
Total amount of loans ..	£2,063 0 0
Reserve fees from 501 adults, at 10s. each ..	£250 10 0
" 260 children, at 5s. each ..	65 0 0
Entrance fees from 761 persons, at 1s. each ..	38 1 0
Total amount of fees ..	£353 11 0

Gratifying as it may be to have my name mentioned with praise in the *Times*, still I cannot, as the society's parent, allow my promising and healthy child, which I have reared in the suburbs with so much maternal suffering and privation, to be introduced to the world as having the rickets, or suffering from a sickly constitution. I remain, &c.,

January 19.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

## THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

An immense mass of correspondence, of numerous and conflicting statements, has occupied the columns of our daily contemporaries since our last publication, but the facts are few, and afford little prospect of an amicable adjustment. The good-natured endeavours of philanthropic, would-be arbitrators have ended something like those of the bystanders who interfere in a quarrel between man and wife—both masters and employed buffet the friendly advocates for a compromise. Lord Cranworth, who had been consulted by Lord Ashburton, whether the latter should consent to act as arbitrator, replied in a very calm, dignified, and able letter, pointing out to the workmen the inevitable result of combinations amongst themselves; namely, that they end in failure, that masters ought to employ whoever they may please for each and every portion of the work, and that workmen are at full liberty to accept or reject the terms of the masters, and that the obvious duty and interest of operatives is to treat the matter as a mere question of bargain. Under the circumstances, the learned judge sees no possibility of an arbitration to solve the difficulty, as he considers the men to have placed themselves in a false position. Lord Cranworth's letter called forth a communication from Viscount Godefrich, Messrs. T. Hughes, and A. Vansittart, who were the gentlemen authorised by the executive council of the Amalgamated Society to lay the question of arbitration before Lord Ashburton and Cranworth, stating that Lord Cranworth had quite mistaken the facts of the case, as the council did not insist that the masters should not employ unskilled labourers, and did not ask for a law compelling masters and men to submit to any arbitration whatever, but merely asked for the formation of such a board as exists in France under the title of "Conseil de Prud'hommes," to which any master and men can refer disputes, voluntarily agreeing to abide by its decision. The executive committee of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers issued a manifesto on the 16th, declaring their right to do what they like with their own, their resolve to remain masters of their establishments, and their only want, to be let alone. They explain the peculiar position of master engineers, that production is carried on almost entirely to order, and limited as to time in its completion, and consequently cannot be carried on without over-time. They show how by piece-work many of the employed have been enabled to become employers. The real objection to piece-work, they affirm, is that it protects the masters against those who are indisposed to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. Finally, the association announces that the indispensable bases upon which the masters will alone consent to resume their avocation are:—1. The undoubted and unrestricted right of every labouring man in this free kingdom to follow any honest calling in which employers may desire to engage him. 2. The unquestionable prerogative of every employer to make what arrangements and engage what workmen he pleases, upon whatever terms they choose mutually to agree. 3. The imperative necessity of providing such securities for the full accomplishment and permanent establishment of these conditions as shall frustrate all attempts of self-constituted and irresponsible bodies, by intimidation, conspiracy, and dictation, to weaken the rights of employers or the independent privileges of labour."

Last Sunday Mr. Newton, at the Phoenix Tavern, Stepney, described his trip to Lancashire. He dwelt on the enthusiasm at Bury, Oldham, and Manchester, and of the large subscriptions to uphold the cause of the workmen. On Tuesday Mr. Allen, the general secretary, at a meeting of the executive council, announced that only returns of votes from 72 branches out of 120, as to the grant of £10,000 from the funds of the society, had been received. He added, that the returns in favour of the proposition of the council were 69 out of the 72 districts. The co-operative shop, however, is not to be proceeded with until the other returns are received. Some masters in Liverpool have called upon their workmen, who have not at all identified themselves with the acts of the Amalgamated Society, to withdraw altogether from the society. It is rumoured that there will be a large importation of foreign workmen, should the English operatives, hold out; and the latter, on their part are confident as to the co-operative system. On Wednesday 22 additional returns were received, all in favour of the £10,000 grant; making the total number 95, of which only 3 were in the negative. It is stated that £782 was distributed as strike pay for the past week in Manchester alone—the cost of the strike will therefore be heavy. One working engineer has committed suicide by throwing himself into the Thames, owing to depression of spirits at the cessation of work.

THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT CONGREGATION AT ROME.—The clergyman and congregation of the English chapel at Rome have repudiated the authority of their own Protestant Bishop, on the ground that the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is sole ordinary of all episcopal churches in that diocese. The jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar is disowned; but it does not appear that the authority of the Pope has been formally acknowledged. These poor people, therefore, for the present are stripped of the benefit of episcopal superintendence and favour. They are hanging in mid-air between the two churches; but we hope that, with the help of the fertile brains and ample stores of casuistry possessed by their party, they have been able to frame some consoling theory to cheer them in their desolation. The principal agent in the perpetration of this scandal we understand to have been no less a personage than the Right Hon. Dr. Nichol, lately a member of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and, like several of his most distinguished colleagues, notorious for the profession of Church principles the very reverse of those which were held by their thoroughly Protestant chief.—*Daily News* of Wednesday.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The address in the House of Lords, in reply to the speech from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, will be moved by the Earl of Albemarle; and in the House of Commons, as we stated in our last Number, by Sir R. W. Bulkeley, member for the county of Anglesea, and seconded by Mr. J. Bonham Carter, member for Winchester.

The Customs officers stationed at the building of the Great Exhibition for revenue purposes have been withdrawn, and resumed their duties at the Custom-house.

Two workmen discovered lately an old pewter tankard, containing 200 gold coins, in a field at Heskin, near Preston, supposed to be of the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Bentick* amount to £320,000, in bar silver and dollars, for India and China, and £12,000 for Alexandria.

The Austrian Government has issued orders to its police to confiscate all copies of the *Daily News* found in the Imperial dominions.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris from his *château* near Cannes. The noble and learned Lord, who, according to the last letters received by her Ladyship, has much improved in health, intends to remain in the French capital until a few days previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. Townshend, the son of Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office, in the room of Mr. Bidwell, resigned.

The *Courrier d'Athènes* relates that just as the body of the wife of a Persian gipsy, named Plassan, was being interred in the cemetery in that city, a noise was heard to proceed from the coffin. It was immediately opened, and, on some restoratives being administered to the supposed dead woman, she soon recovered sufficiently to be able to return to her home.

Negotiations have been entered into to obtain a performance at Drury-lane Theatre, under the most illustrious patronage, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the *Amazon*.

The *Stamford Mercury* says:—"Within the last few days Mr. Cardwell, M.P., has visited this district, and it is said he has purchased a well-known estate in Gedney Marsh, consisting of 2400 acres of fine land, at about £30 per acre."

Sir R. Abercromby, late British Ambassador to the King of Sardinia, left Turin on the 16th, to repair to the Hague, at which Court he is now appointed to represent his Sovereign. The *Piedmontese Gazette*, in reference to his departure, says:—"Sir R. Abercromby, during his long residence at Turin, by his amiable manners and his rare qualities of head and heart, has gained the respect and esteem of every one."

It appears that in three years—1848, 1849, and 1850—there were only 2455 cases tried by jurors in County Courts, out of 702,694 cases tried.

The museum of the Luxembourg, after having been long closed, was re-opened to the Parisian public on Monday. A certain number of the pictures having been removed to the Louvre, a complete arrangement of the remainder was necessary; and about forty new pictures, recently purchased by the State, having been introduced, the galleries of the Luxembourg present a new appearance.

Workmen (says a Paris paper) are at present occupied at the Tuilleries in arranging the Pavilion of Flora, formerly inhabited by M<sup>me</sup>. Adelaide, for the offices of the President of the Republic. At this point is to be placed the office for the electric telegraph, and here all the wires from the various Ministerial hotels, the Council of State, the Legislative Body, and the Senate are to meet.

The difficulties which have for some months back prevented the creation of an establishment of public baths and wash-houses at Brussels, for the use of the poor, have of late been removed, by the purchase of a piece of land suited to the purpose, in the Rue des Capucins, in the midst of the most populous quarter of the city.

The number of trees of liberty already cut down in Paris and the *banière* is about 1200. The most remarkable was one which was planted by Louis Blanc opposite the clock in the garden of the Luxembourg. The number of the inscriptions—"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité"—on public buildings, which have been removed, is about 1000.

Two million copies of the new French Constitution have been printed, and are to be placarded in the 37,234 communes of France.

Preparations have already commenced at the Luxembourg for the reception of the new French Senate. The old tribune will, it is said, be removed, and the members will speak from their places. The tribune of the old Chamber of Deputies has been also taken away; and the *bureau* of the President, which was in the *salle* which has just been demolished, has been brought into it.

The sentence of Sarah Ann Hills, connected with the murder at York, who was respited for a week, has been commuted to transportation for life, owing to the urgent representations on her behalf by the jury, the chaplain of the gaol, the municipality of York, and the leading inhabitants, chiefly on the ground of the bad character of the witnesses on whose testimony the conviction took place.

The Corporation of Windsor having expressed a desire to place the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert among the portraits of English Monarchs adorning the Town Hall, on which a large sum of money, in repairs and decorations, has been lately expended, Colonel Phipps has communicated to Alderman Bedborough the gracious intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to present their likenesses to the corporation. Colonel Phipps having requested to be supplied with the dimensions of the frames, in order that the likenesses may be painted to the size, the General Purposes Committee of the Windsor Corporation met last Saturday, and it was decided that the frames should be of the same size as those of George III. and Queen Charlotte, whose likenesses are placed on each side of the Recorder's seat.

The two sons of Kossuth are with a gentleman at Bayswater, and his daughter is at a school in London-road, St. John's Wood.

Lord Mahon will assist Mr. Cardwell to edit the Peel papers. It is stated that the Duke of Wellington has consigned the publication of his papers also to Lord Mahon.

It is intended to raise a fund for a testimonial to Dr. Grant, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in University College, by a committee of distinguished scientific gentlemen, to acknowledge his valuable labours in the pursuits of comparative anatomy and zoology. Dr. Grant spent a considerable patrimony in travelling throughout Europe, and relinquished the pecuniary advantage of his profession as a physician to be enabled to diffuse a taste for these important studies.

The Queen has granted permission to Professor Owen and to Dr. Joseph Hooker to reside in two of the houses on Kew Green which belonged to the late King of Hanover. Prince Albert wrote a flattering letter to Professor Owen in making the gift.

There are five Englishmen who have received from the King of Prussia the Order of Merit; namely, Mr. R. Brown, Sir David Brewster, Sir J. Herschel, Mr. Faraday, and Professor Owen.

M. Benjamin Laroche, the translator in French of some of the works of Byron and Shakespeare, has recently died in Paris.

Admiral Count de Platen, Commander of the Swedish navy, has resigned, in consequence of the King not having accepted a proposition made by him, to do away with large vessels of war, and replace them by frigates. Commodore Uner has been appointed to succeed him.

Public attention has been drawn at Rome to a monster trial of fifty-four prisoners, who were all convicted of complicity in a most daring robbery, which had been committed three years ago at the Assay-office. They have all been condemned to the galleys for various periods. Two silversmiths are of the number.

A gentleman has kindly offered a donation of 100 guineas in aid of the general objects of the Society of the Friends of the Clergy, to be paid on or before the 28th of April next—the day fixed for the anniversary festival—provided twenty similar sums are forthcoming on that day. Four promises have been received.

The set of fifteen bells intended for the Royal Exchange, London, which have for some time past been recasting at Mr. Taylor's bell-foundry, Loughborough, are now nearly finished, and will shortly be transmitted to their place of destination.

The Earl of Hardwicke intends to bring before the House of Lords, very early in the session, all the facts he can collect respecting the incendiary fires that have occurred in the agricultural districts. The noble Earl is appealing to all the parishes in Cambridgeshire to collect evidence and furnish him with it before the 1st of February.

We learn from the *Journal of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies* that shocks of earthquake are still occasionally felt in the vicinity of Melfi, Rapolla, Barile, and Rionero. The last occurred on the 23d ult.

The *Memorial Bordelais* states that the wooden houses now constructing for Cayenne will be capable of accommodating a population of 2200, who will form the nucleus of an agricultural establishment, subjected to military régime, and the members of which will hereafter, if their conduct be good, be permitted to be joined by their families.

The Rev. Mr. Stockfleth, the well-known daring missionary of Lapland, and who is distinguished for his profound knowledge of the Lappish dialects, is again engaged in a mission tour to Lapland. The Norwegian Church and Instruction Department has appointed Theol. Cand. Fris, tutor in Lappish and Cwenish; and has granted a sum for the publication, in Lappish and Norwegian, of Stockfleth's Lappish translation of Wessel's "Short Bible History."

According to a recent return, there are in Paris the following public carriages:—1530 hackney-coaches, *coupés*, and *cabriolets*; 1688 *dito* called *voitures de remise*; and 340 omnibuses, independently of the diligences to the environs, &c.

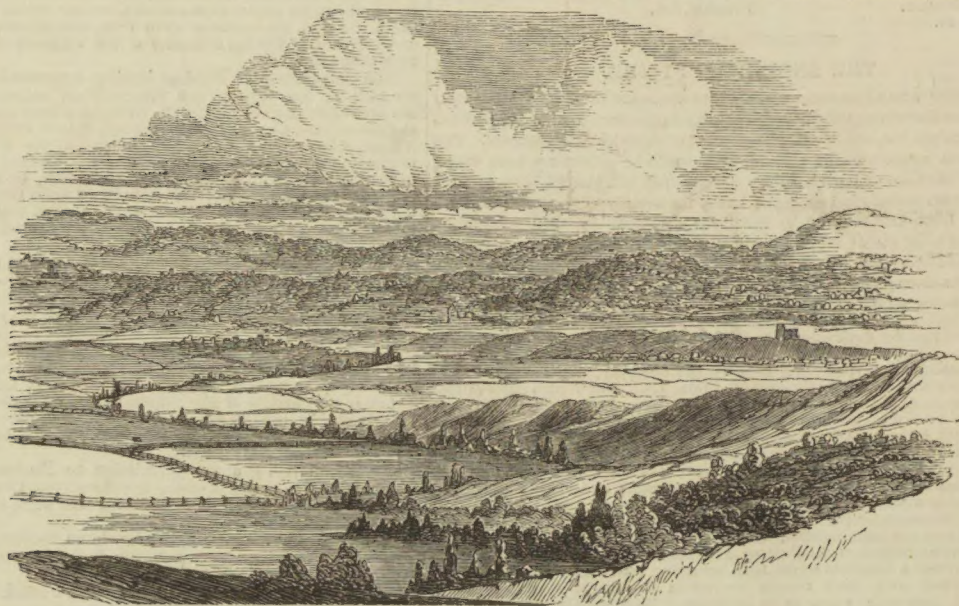
A great number of persons have lately died in Paris from apoplexy, caused, it is supposed, by the unreasonable mildness of the weather.

In the last sitting of the Roman Archaeological Society, the secretary read a letter from the King of Prussia, announcing his acceptance of the title of honorary member of the society in the class of Sovereigns.

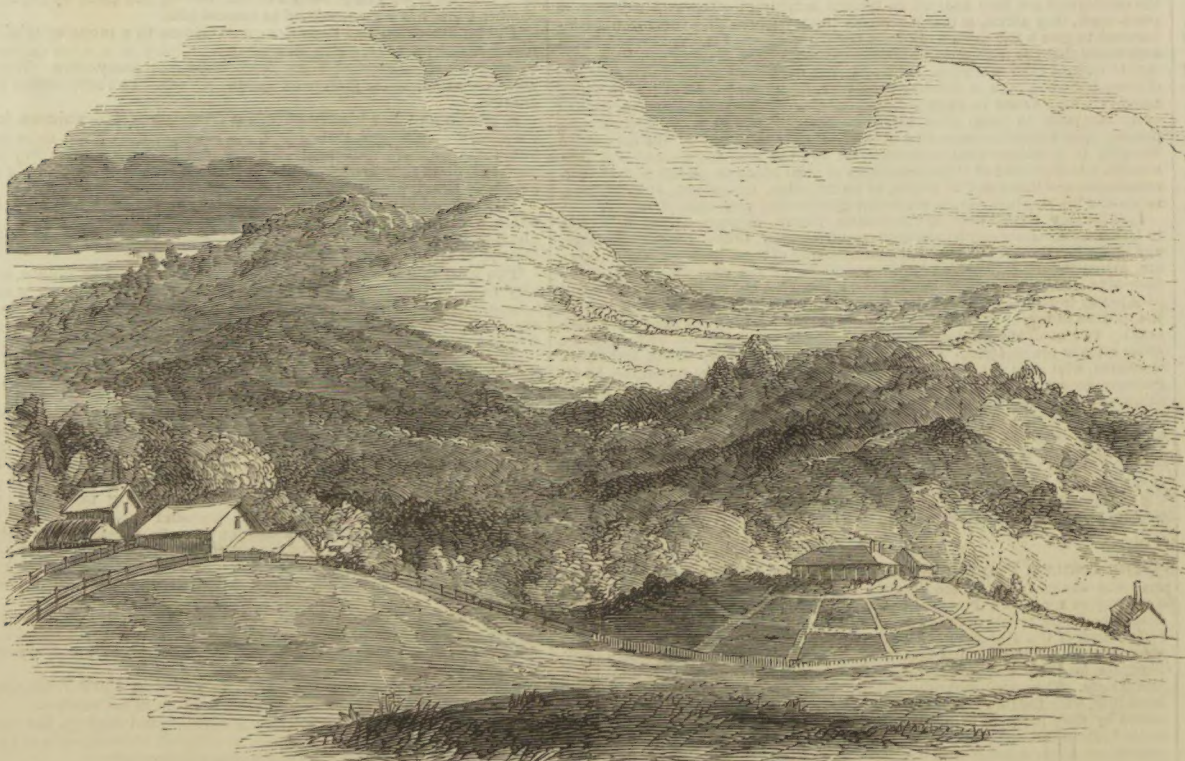
His Excellency James Hudson has arrived, on leave, from the British embassy at Rio, *en route* to assume his diplomatic functions at Florence, where he is appointed to succeed the late Sir George Baillie Hamilton as resident Minister.



ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT GOLD CONVEYANCE AT THE COLONIAL TREASURY, SYDNEY, ON AUGUST 21, 1851; FROM A SKETCH BY MARSHAL CLAXTON.



BATHURST PLAINS, FROM THE WHITE ROCK SCHOOL-HOUSE.



COOMBERG, SYDNEY, FORTY MILES BEYOND BATHURST, WHERE GOLD WAS FOUND IN 1849.

#### AUSTRALIA.—THE BATHURST GOLD DISTRICT.

We have been favoured by two Correspondents with the accompanying Views of interesting incidents and localities in the Australian Gold District, the Intelligence received from whence, detailed in page 74, is very important.

The first Illustration shows the arrival, on August 24, of the Government Gold Conveyance at the Colonial Treasury, which, said the *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 22, "has the prospect of being illustrated in a very attractive form throughout Europe and America. Mr. Claxton was on the spot, awaiting the arrival of the escort with its golden freight; and a dashing sketch from his artistic pencil, embracing the characteristic group which surrounded the vehicle containing the largest portion of the last week's yield at the gold diggings, will be forwarded by the earliest mail to the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. In addition to yesterday's consignments of gold by the Government conveyance and the mail, large quantities were brought down by individuals. Mr. R. Campbell tertius, purchased about £1000 worth from miners who arrived in Sydney on foot. Among those who yesterday applied at the Treasury for the golden parcels were the anxious wives of industrious and lucky miners, whose faces, a once expressive of both hope and fear, will form by no means the least interesting feature of Mr. Claxton's sketch. The last three numbers of the *Bathurst Free Press* have been printed but half the usual size, in consequence of some of the compositors having gone to the diggings."



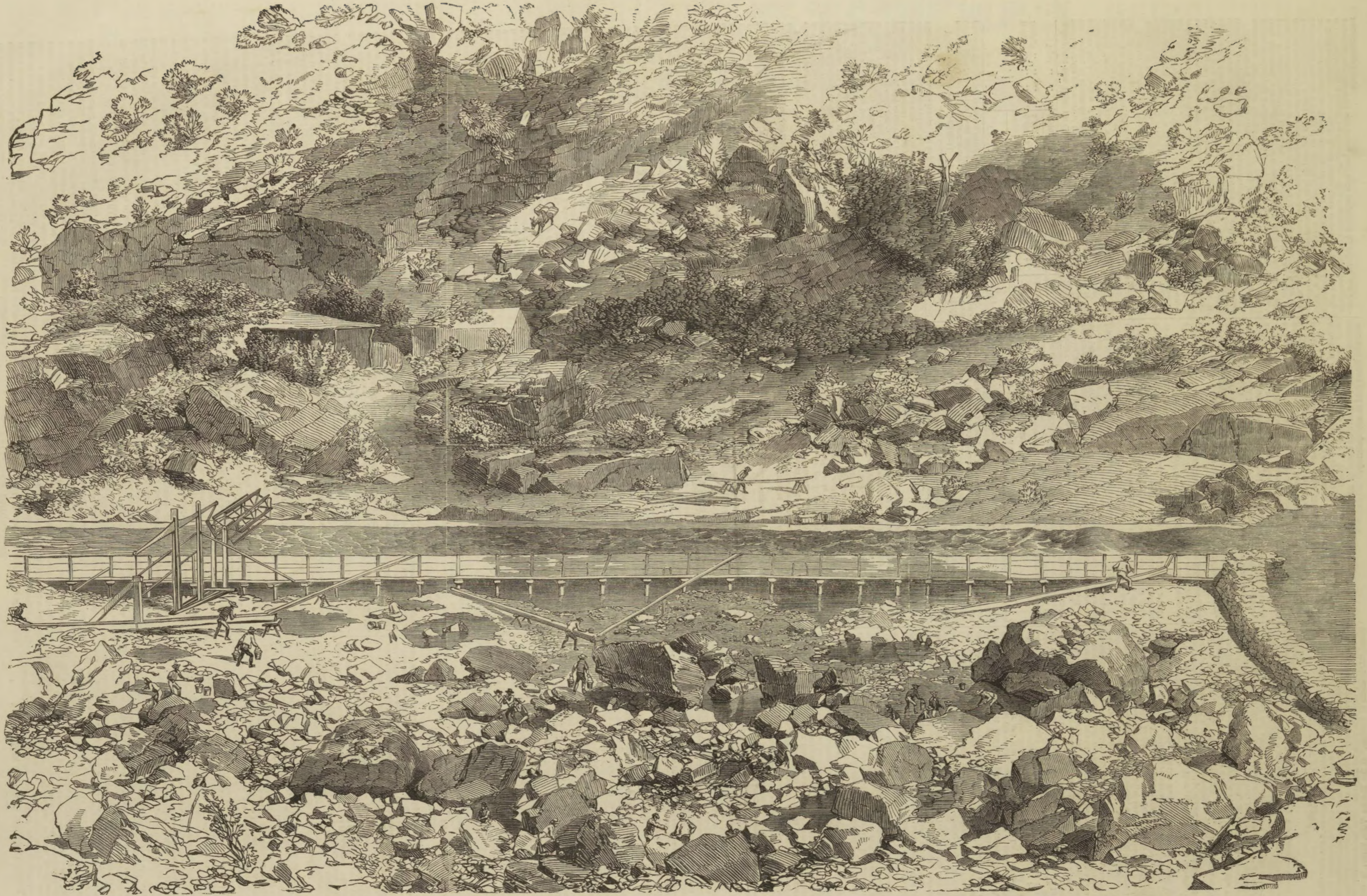
ELSWICK FOUR MILES FROM SYDNEY, ON THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

The three other Sketches are by an amateur.

*Elswick*, the property of James Norton, Esq., is situated four miles from the city of Sydney, on the Great Western Road. The mansion is spacious, containing suites of rooms of good proportions; it stands in a park of about 100 acres, in which the owner has shown excellent taste in clumping the timber and cutting glades, giving nearer and more distant views of the surrounding country.

The view of *Bathurst Plains*, looking about north-west, is taken from the "White Rock School-House," and gives a good idea of the "plains" which occur in many parts of New South Wales. When first discovered they were clothed with very tall grass, but no appearance of timber having ever grown upon them: their edges are bounded with the usual endless forest of the country. Bathurst Plains are about twelve miles long, by eight broad. The town in the distance towards the left is Bathurst, 120 miles from Sydney; that towards the right, with the church on the hill, Kelso. The winding track through the Plain, fringed with numerous firlike trees of swamp oak, &c., marks the course of the river Macquarie.

*Coomberg*, forty miles beyond Bathurst from Sydney, is the property of Thomas Icely, Esq., member of the Legislative Council. Here his friends have often experienced a cordial and elegant hospitality. The large buildings to the left of the sketch are the wool-stores, barns, stables, &c. Around is a large extent of cultivated alluvial soil. The double-headed mountain in the background is called Mount Macquarie.



THE CALIFORNIAN GOLD DISTRICT.—KANAHA BAR, ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE SACRAMENTO, WHERE GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND.—MINERS WORKING THE BED OF THE AMERICAN RIVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Of the many illustrations of this new Gold Field which the obliging intelligence of Correspondents has enabled us, from time to time, to present to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the large View upon the preceding page presents the most practical picture. It has been sketched by Mr. John Borthwick, a clever water-colour painter, who first visited the locality as a gold-seeker, but is now settled in the neighbourhood, and is actively engaged in his profession, by taking portraits of successful adventurers, chiefly to be sent to their friends at a distance. In will be seen that, besides presenting us with a picture, our ingenious Correspondent has sketched with equal minuteness the industrial economy of this extraordinary scene.

## KANAH BAR.

The place which this Sketch represents, is situated on the South Fork of the American River, about 18 miles below Coloma, where gold was first discovered. The view shows a company of miners at work in the bed of the river, having turned the water by means of a dam from their natural channel into a wooden flume or aqueduct laid on the rocks at the side of the river. The operation of working the bed of a river requires such an outlay of capital and labour before any of the precious metal can be extracted, that it is always undertaken by companies of from ten to twenty men. They begin by posting a notice on any conspicuous part of the claim, intimating how far such claim extends each way, and their intention of working it at the proper season. If they neglect to work it, however, the first summer after posting this notice, other parties may step in and "jump the claim," as the saying is when a man works grounds already claimed by another.

The river is generally drained off a claim by means of a race cut through the bank; but where the nature of the ground will not permit that—as in the present claim, where the mountains rise abruptly from the river, and the banks of the river are but a confused pile of huge rocks—the method here represented, called flumeraising, is resorted to.

At the cost of a great deal of labour and money in moving and blasting rocks, a place has been levelled off sufficiently to admit of the flume being built on it, which is made entirely of wood, and laid on sleepers supported in some places on the rocks, in others resting. The dimensions of the flume are about 15 feet wide by 3 feet deep, just of sufficient capacity to contain the waters of the river during the summer months.

This company number 15 members, and have about 15 hired hands employed. They were two months engaged in building their flume, the timber for which cost them 130 dollars per 1000 feet laid down there. The sleepers and uprights are pine logs, which in most places it would cost but little trouble to obtain; but in the immediate neighbourhood of this claim there are few trees, and the mountains are so precipitous and rocky as to add greatly to the difficulty of the work.

The miners are here represented at work, digging under the large rocks in the bed of the river. While some are moving rocks, picking and shovelling dirt into buckets, others are bailing water out of the hole; for, though the river is turned, there is always a great deal of water to contend against, and consequently the ground is worked in small holes, which are filled up with stones when worked out. One man is employed carrying buckets full of dirt to the sluice, where it is washed and the gold extracted. This method of washing dirt is the most expeditious yet discovered. The sluice is a long wooden trough, about one foot wide by seven or eight inches deep. It is placed at an inclination, and a full stream of water is kept running through it. About twelve feet from the head of the sluice is what is called a ripple-bar, or bar of wood about an inch high; at an equal distance below is another ripple-bar, and the last two feet of the floor of the sluice is a sieve, under which is a shallow wooden box, called a ripple-box, also slightly inclined. A man is stationed at the head of the sluice; and when the dirt is cast in he stirs it up with a four-pronged fork, with which he throws out when washed all the stones it will take up. The rest of the dirt is all washed down by the water; by the time it reaches the first ripple-bar the gold has got separated; and, settling to the bottom, is held by it along with the heavier particles of dirt. Should any gold escape over the first, it is caught by the second; but if not saved by that it finds its way into the box under the sieve, where it works its way down through the lighter dirt which the stream of water keeps constantly washing out. The work is carried steadily on till the close, when the dirt collected by the first ripple-bar is washed out in a pan, leaving nothing but the gold, and some fine black sand which is blown out when the gold is dry. In the second bar, a little gold may be found, but not much; while in the ripple-box there is so little that it is not thought worth while to wash it out oftener than once a week. The company and the hands they employ, whom they also board, live on the side of the river, as seen in the Sketch. A chasm between two immense rocks is covered in with branches of trees, forming a sort of shanty, the end of which is constructed of an old tent, stitched on two or three uprights. Here there is a long table, with very primitive-looking benches; a cooking-stove; and a pile of provisions, consisting principally of hams and flour, the staple article of food in the mines. Here the miners take their meals. The little canvas shanty at the right of this is the residence of one of the company, whose wife has accompanied him to the scene of his labours.

At daybreak may be seen among the rocks, wherever a soft piece of ground offers a tempting resting-place, "quite a smart sprinkling," as a Yankee would say, of divers-coloured blankets—blue, red, green, and, here and there, a buffalo-rug. Presently, the cook comes out, and here and there a *revellion* on his frying-pan with a carving knife. The blankets immediately begin to move, shaggy heads appear from under them, and, getting up and rubbing their eyes, the miners go down to the flume, where they go through their ablutions, and very frequently complete the toilet with the aid of a pocket-comb. By this time the cook is again beating furiously on the frying-pan to summon them to breakfast. Not much time is devoted to this ceremony; the day's work begins by bailing out the holes, and is continued steadily till sunset, with the exception of an interval of about an hour at noon for dinner.

The miners working on the bar or convex side of the bend in the river are either working alone, or with one or two partners. They have their tents pitched on the side from which the Sketch is taken, wherever a level spot can be found, but most of them are pitched on little platforms built up with rocks. This place is extremely difficult of access. A waggon-road comes to within a quarter of a mile of the base of the mountain, but is so steep that a teamster in any other country would never think of attempting it. From where the waggon-road stops, to the river bank you have to climb down over the rocks the best way you can. Some of the claims in the beds of the river pay very well, while others do not pay the expense of cutting a race. This company were at an outlay of 3500 dollars, besides their individual labour, for two months before they were able to work their claim. They have already taken out enough to pay all expenses, and expect the claim to yield a handsome sum to each member of the company before the rainy season comes on, which will probably be in a month or so. Should they not be able to work it out this year, they will break up the flume, and remove the lumber out of reach of the river till next season, when nearly as much labour will be gone through again.

**PORT OF LONDON GENERAL RETURN.**—Number of ships, and their aggregate register tonnage, that entered the port of London with cargoes from foreign ports, during the years ended the 5th January, 1851 and 1852, distinguishing the British from the foreign:—

	1851.		1852.		Increase in the year ended 5th January 1852.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British .. .. .	6,497	1,376,233	6,575	1,446,922	78	70,689
Foreign .. .. .	3,413	527,174	3,738	719,173	325	191,999
Total .. .. .	9,910	1,903,407	10,313	2,166,092	403	262,688

**ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH.**—On Thursday a special meeting of the governors of this institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of granting a free entrance to the asylum for a portion of the children rendered destitute by the loss of the *Amazon*. After some discussion, a resolution was passed for the election of three of the children, which was tantamount to a gift of 300 guineas, as the entrance fee of each child was 100 guineas. A letter was read from the president, the Duke of Cambridge, highly appreciating the steps the committee had taken on this subject.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOLS.**—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held on Monday night, in the chapel in Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, in support of the poor schools of that district. There was a numerous attendance, and the platform was filled with clergymen, among whom were Bishop Morris, Messrs. Kyne, Oakley, and Glennie. Mr. Sheriff Swift alluded to reports which had gone abroad respecting his correspondence with the Poor-law Commissioners on the subject of the treatment of the Roman Catholic inmates of the Holborn Union. It was perfectly true that he had corresponded with the authorities on the subject, and found, from the best legal advice, that the rights granted by law to the poor members of his faith were not conceded to them in that house, and he would not stop until their legal rights were duly recognised. Several other addresses were delivered on the necessity of providing all the Roman Catholic poor with sound and religious education.

**EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.**—A daring burglary took place at the shoe warehouse, 26, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, which was entered and plundered of several hundred pairs of Wellington boots, 68 pairs of women's boots and shoes, a large quantity of unmanufactured leather, and other property, in value upwards of £500, on the night of the 16th instant. How the burglars contrived to carry away so great a bulk of property without being discovered by the police, or arousing the inmates, is at present a mystery; a neighbouring cab-stand, however, is believed to have facilitated their operations. Information was also received of an equally audacious burglary at No. 4, Stepney-roads, Hackney-road, from whence the entire stock in trade of a butterman and cheesemonger was carried off, the unfortunate proprietor being left without a single thing to supply his customers. The constables on duty where these audacious robberies were committed have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Police.

## FRESH GOLD DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.—THEIR EFFECT ON EMIGRATION.

The effect of the gold discoveries in Australia (some notice of which is given below) has at length begun to be felt in stimulating emigration to that distant but attractive quarter of the globe; but, strange to say, the stimulus is communicated, not by the "unholy thirst for gold" seizing with irresistible force upon the unsettled or the needy here at home, but by the efforts of the mercantile body connected with Australia, who, justly apprehensive that the labouring classes in the colony will be drawn off from their ordinary pursuits to the more attractive occupation of gold-seeking at "the diggings," are wisely desirous to check as early as possible the evils inflicted by the inadequate supply of labour upon the usual sources of the commercial prosperity of the colony, which without such aid will be checked very much, if not indeed dried up altogether, and a crisis induced by those very discoveries of native wealth which, however momentarily embarrassing, are certain very speedily to extend and enhance greatly the causes which have hitherto rendered the prosperity of Australia unexampled in British colonial experience.

A preliminary meeting of the mercantile interests of London engaged in, or connected with, the Australian trade was held on the subject in the City, on Friday, the 16th inst., when a plan of emigration, based upon, and connected with, the Family Colonization Loan Society, founded by the benevolent reformer of emigration abuses, Mrs. Chisholm, was understood to have been adopted. The meeting was attended by all the leading merchants in the trade, and, after the nomination of a committee, subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £3000.

In the meantime the Government commissioners are making great exertions to send out some emigrants, so that it may not appear to the public too manifest that whatever supplies are sent out to recruit the labour market in Australia are wholly furnished by the enterprise and energy of private individuals or societies, without any aid either from the colonial or home Governments, while the large funds placed at the disposal of the Government commissioners for the purposes of emigration produce no result whatever in that respect. Accordingly, being at length shamed into activity, the commissioners despatched on Monday from Birkenhead the *Mangerton*, a fine vessel of 1000 tons burthen, with 400 emigrants, chiefly natives of Ireland. The *Mangerton* is to be followed by the *Rummymede*, from the same port.

With respect to the new discoveries of gold, we find that Port Phillip, is likely to eclipse her sister colony of New South Wales:—

Dates from Melbourne to the 6th of October state that deposits had been met with at Buninyong, about eighty miles from the city, and fifty from Geelong, apparently far exceeding in value any that have yet been found within a similar space either at Sydney or in California. The whole population were moving towards the district, and it had already been ascertained that the creeks and rivers for many surrounding miles were likewise rich. The great production, however, had been at one particular spot of limited extent, where the supply was such that the space of eight square feet to each man was considered by the Government Commissioner a sufficient allotment. The number of persons already at the place was upwards of 2000, and careful calculations seemed to show that the average to each man was at least an ounce a day. Many cases of individual success were most remarkable. One man had obtained £1500 in a week; and another, a blacksmith, had got £1000. A party of three men found 20lb. weight in one day, while another before breakfast raised 13lb. weight. The consequence was a far greater desertion from all ordinary occupations than had been witnessed at Sydney. Hundreds of all classes were leaving daily, including labourers, mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, merchants, and professional men. There was hardly any possibility of getting ships' crews; and the *Troubadour*, which brought the present intelligence to Bombay, was only enabled to sail by obtaining her complement of men from among the seamen confined on short sentences in the Melbourne gaol. Even that, however, appears to have been attended with difficulty, since it is said only six would accept the offer, all the others preferring to remain their time for the sake of getting ultimately to the mines. Four or five large ships were ready for sea, and detained for want of hands. The salaries of the Government officers had been increased 50 per cent., and labour of all kinds had advanced in proportion. A Government escort had just arrived with £17,000, and was to return for a further sum of £20,000. The mode of digging appears peculiar, the metal being found at considerable depths. "A hole," it is said, "is dug ten or twenty feet through black alluvial soil, sandy gravel, and clay of various colours, until a very thick substratum of pipeclay is reached. Immediately above this is, in places, a stratum of chocolate-coloured clay, in which the gold is not only perceptible but conspicuous; and one man sits in the hole and picks out the rich stuff with a knife, while his companions with a cradle work the earth which has been thrown out." A person writing from the spot states:—"Numbers are making fortunes, but it is impossible to know what is done, as most keep their earnings secret. I weighed 23 ounces for one man, the whole of which had been found in a day. £35 was refused for a single cradle of earth, and it realised above £50." The licence fees were paid not merely without hesitation, but with avidity.

As to the New South Wales "diggings," the accounts by the overland mail describe the excitement which the further discovery of gold had produced as extraordinary, and it was increased daily as the accounts from the mines furnished additional evidence of the abundance of the precious metal.

His Excellency the Governor had proceeded to the diggings on the 2d October.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* advocates the establishment of a colonial mint as important to the colonies, under the belief that the discovery of such large quantities of gold would have a deteriorating effect upon the price of wool and other produce, whilst the operations of a mint would probably cause gold to be less an article of merchandise than at present. Considerable difficulty had been experienced to find money to pay for the large remittances of the precious metal from the mines, and the banks had been obliged to limit their advances, whilst many of the mercantile houses were compelled to suspend purchases for the present. It was, under these circumstances, in contemplation to issue gold tokens of 20s. each, in order to afford some relief from the difficulties thus experienced in all monetary transactions. At the rate at which the gold was arriving at Sydney, upwards of half a million sterling of coin would be required in the space of the next five months to pay for it.

The *Bathurst Free Press* states that—

Colonel Munday has recently been on a tour through the gold district, to satisfy himself by personal inspection of the correctness of the astonishing reports which have been published concerning the productiveness of the gold-mines. But the more immediate object of his visit is said to be to ascertain the desirability of locating a body of troops in the district; and we are informed that after his return to Sydney he will start for England as early as arrangements can be made, and that the purpose of his voyage is to recommend the immediate transmission of a military force to the gold regions of Australia. As this step will be taken without the consent of the representatives of the people, we presume the mother country will bear the expense of whatever military the British Government may choose to send us.

Another colonial paper says:—

The quantity of gold coming in from the mining districts is now so large as to create considerable excitement in the community. Messrs. Thacker and Co. having permitted the public to inspect the 100 lb. of gold has caused a desire on the part of the beholders to go and try their fortunes in the gold district. Ordinary occupations have become too tame, and the minds of labourers, mechanics, and others become more unsettled. Numbers who, a short time since, returned from Ophir, resolved never to be tempted to seek for gold again, are now proceeding to the Turon; whilst the announcement that gold has been discovered in the Hunter's River district, on the Liverpool Plains, distant 200 miles from Maitland, had drawn many persons to the spot.

With regard to the workings at the mines, it is stated that one person had obtained 80lb. weight of gold in four days; and at the Victoria diggings, eight feet square of ground had produced 2360 oz. of gold. On the 25th of September the Government escort brought no less than 5336 oz., and the mail 900 oz., which, with other parcels, made a total of 6456 oz. in one day.

Amongst the latest parcels received at Sydney is a splendid lump of 57 oz. 7 dwt., found at Ophir. This is one of the best specimens yet discovered, and is remarkably free from quartz. Another piece weighed 75 oz. 9 dwt.

Two ounces of quartz from the estate of Mr. Icely, having been pulverised and amalgamated with quicksilver, produced a button of metal weighing 7.8 grains, which, on analysis by Mr. Porter, was found to contain silver, 3; gold, 6.65; alloy, .95. At this rate, a ton of quartz would yield about 170 oz., value £520. The quartz exhibited no appearance of gold, even under a powerful microscope. Arrangements are being made for an experiment on a large scale.

More than half the gold came down from the mines on private hand and through the post, so that a correct estimate of the receipts could not be obtained; but they must be unquestionably large, as is shown by the arrival here during the past week of £100,000 by the *Mount-stewart Elphinstone*, *Anna May*, and *Ralph Thompson*.

The letters and papers from Van Diemen's Land announce the discovery of a small portion of gold in that colony, and a number of persons were out "prospecting." There had been a meeting of the colonists, who had subscribed a sum of £500 to be given to the person who first found gold in any quantity.

## MUSIC.

## THE ENGLISH GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.

The second season commenced last Monday night, at Willis's. There was a full and fashionable attendance. Since this association opened its last year's campaign, under the patronage of her Majesty, an extensive provincial tour has been made, and everywhere the lovers of pure English social harmony have been delighted with the performances of the singers—Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Francis, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Land, and Mr. H. Phillips. The great success and popularity of this Union is another striking proof how readily can a musical public be found to appreciate a speciality of purpose, if efficiently carried out. In the works of the old English masters we have a mine of melody with a gorgeous vein of harmony therein; but of late years our native singers have been striving to imitate the Italian operatic school, instead of endeavouring to turn the taste of our amateurs towards our glorious glees and magnificent madrigals. When the English Glee and Madrigal Union began their morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, fashionable auditories were amazed at the beauty of the compositions, at the elegance and quaintness of the poetry, and at the remarkable taste, feeling, and finish of the executants. A small band of singers—thoroughly trained, and the majority of them accustomed, for years, to interpret the glee and madrigalian masterpieces—effected quite a revolution in our concerts; and, although the meetings were given in the very thick of the Great Exhibition days, when every musical speculation was a dead failure, Willis's Rooms were gradually more and more thronged, and the vogue of the glee and madrigal became quite in the ascendant, as in the days of our ancestors. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was one of the earliest and most ardent supporters of the English Glee and Madrigal Union; and it is gratifying to find that our contemporaries, who were either cold, indifferent, or neglectful of these exquisite performances, have one by one come round to the conclusion that the English school of music has its individuality as well as that of other countries. Our native artists must, also, not lose sight of the moral conveyed in the triumph of the undertaking: they will see that union is strength; and that the singer who conscientiously seeks to aid in an *ensemble* is quite as much valued as the concerted soloist who strives to be the all-absorbing object of attraction in the concert-room or on the stage. In short, what we have again and again pointed out to our native talent is, to acquire distinction within our own boundaries of art—to attempt little, but what is essayed to endeavour to do right well.

Monday's programme comprised Orlando Gibbons' madrigal, "The silver swan," and the following glees: Horsley's "By Celia's arbour," Stevens' "Ye spotted snakes," Stafford Smith's "Blest pair of sirens," Webb's "When winds breathe soft," Sir H. C. Bishop's "Blow, gentle gales," Arne and Bishop's "Under the greenwood tree," and Dr. Cooke's "Hand in hand," all well-known gems. The scheme was divided into three parts, the first and third containing the pieces just cited, and the second being devoted to a few solos: Mr. Francis singing Dr. Arne's graceful melody, "Delia," Mr. Lockey Purcell's delicious air, "I attempt from love's sickness;" Miss Williams, Dr. Blor's fine song, "The self-banished" (encored); Mr. Phillips, Purcell's noble song, "Ye twice ten hundred deities," from the "Indian Queen;" and Mrs. Endersohn and Mr. Phillips, Travers' clever duet, "Haste, my Nanette." The execution as well as the selection afforded the highest gratification. Mr. Land was an able accompanist in the second part.

## ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

Mr. John Hullah commenced on Wednesday night the second season of his Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Modern Music. The series for 1852 will consist of four nights, the three succeeding ones being February 18th, March 17th, and April 21st. The opening programme comprised Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm, "Oh, come let us sing," the solo by Miss Birch, Miss Alleyne, and Mr. Swift; a new air by Mr. Waley, an amateur, "By the rivers of Babylon," sung by Miss Alleyne; and Mr. Henry Leslie's festival anthem, "Let God arise," in the first part; and Handel's cantata, "Alexander's Feast," the solo by Miss Birch, Miss Alleyne, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Bodda, in the second part. Mr. Blagrove is the principal first violin, and Mr. Hopkins the organist.

The novelty in the above selection was Mr. Waley's composition, in which, as in the anthem of Mr. H. Leslie, the mechanism is clever and artistic, but it lacks individuality of style. Mr. Waley's forms and ideas are evidently based on the Mendelssohnian school, whilst those of Mr. Leslie waver between the manner of Handel and Mendelssohn. Miss Alleyne's intonation must be amended before she can be considered as an *artiste*, and Miss Birch's vocalisation was not so steadily in tune as could be desired. Mr. Swift's sympathetic voice will tell as much again if he can infuse more animation and finish into his method. Mr. Macfarren's new cantata, "Leonora," was in the first instance announced, but afterwards withdrawn, and, as we learn, definitively. The hall was well attended; and there is so much spirit in Mr. Hullah's undertaking that his limited means of execution are to be regretted; but the public patronage, liberally extended, will no doubt lead to an increased efficiency in the interpretation of the sacred and secular works, ancient and modern, in the programmes.

## MUSICAL EVENTS.

On Wednesday night the concert for the benefit of the popular composer, Mr. Blewitt, and of his family, took place at the Hanover Rooms. The attendance was not so large as it ought to have been, little notice by publicity having been taken of the event, except in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We regret this apathy; but it must be ascribed to the want of "agitation," without which no charitable undertaking can succeed. Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. W. Macfarren were the conductors; and the artists who kindly gave their gratuitous aid were Miss Kate Loder and Miss A. Goddard, who performed admirably a duo on two pianofortes on Meyerbeer's "Huguenots;" Mr. Balsir Chatterton, who executed his harp fantasia, "Homage to Bellini;" Mr. Distin and his sons, who were encored in a quartet from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" on the sax-horns; accompanied by Mr. John Willy, Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Doby, Madame Macfarren, Miss Poole, Miss Ransford, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Weiss, vocalists. Mr. Gratian Cooke was present, but, in consequence of his oboe and the piano not being tuned to the same pitch, his fantasia was omitted. It is worthy not only of remark but of censure, that the entire programme did not contain one of Blewitt's beautiful ballads, or any of the works for which he gained prizes from the Melodists' Club. As further donations will be received by Mr. R. Addison, of Regent-street, the music publisher, it is to be hoped the unfortunate musician will not be forgotten, now that he is ill and old.

Herr Reichart, the tenor from Vienna, is expected from Dresden at the end of the month, and will sing at Mr. Ella's Musical Evenings, after which he is engaged on a tour with Jullien.

The known engagements made by Mr. F. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera next season are Grisi, Viardot, Mdme. Castellan, Mdle. Bertrandi, and Mdle. Cotti; Signori Mario, Tamberlik, Mei, Herr Formis, Signor Ronconi, Signor Bartolini (a new baritone from the Brussels Italian Opera), Signor Tagliacosi, Signor Polonini, Carlotta, Grisi, M. Perrot, ballet master; and Mr. Costa, musical director, composer, and conductor.

A concert took place at Crosby Hall, on Wednesday night, in aid of the funds for the evening classes for young men; the artists were Miss Poole, the Misses B'ont, Messrs. Swift, F. R. Venna, Venus, Lutz, and G. Case.

Mdlle. Jenny Lind was to have commenced a series of farewell concerts in America, in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, on the 30th ult.; but, owing to the death of her mother, she resolved to return to Sweden, and will be at Liverpool about the 4th of February, coming over in the *Atlantic*, the same steamer in which she embarked for New York. Miss Catherine Hayes had been giving concerts in the Metropolitan Hall, New York, up to the end of December, with Mr. Augustus Braham, Herr Mengis, and Mr. Lavenn, with great success, and is now on an extensive southern tour.

An amateur concert has been given in the Natural History Society's Room at Worcester, for the amusement of the gentry of the county, including the Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepps, Lord Sandys, Lord and Lady Henley, Hon. W. and Mrs. Coventry, Hon. and Rev. H. Coventry, Sir T. and Lady Widdington, Dowager Lady Widdington, Sir E. and Lady Lechmere, Sir O. and Lady Wakeman, Sir J. and Lady Fakington, Sir Adam and the Misses Taylor, Honourable Temple Harcourt, the Dean of Worcester, Mrs. M., and Mr. H. Peel, Mr. and Lady Diana Fakington, Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Wood, J. B. Westhead, Esq., M.P., &c. Amongst the amateurs were Sir John Fakington, Bart., M.P., who sang the Spanish song to Liberty; Miss Tonkinson, the Misses Temple, Miss Lechmere, the Misses Wynnecatt, Miss M. Berkeley, &c. A new amateur society has just been formed in Devonport, entitled the Devon and Cornwall Philharmonic Society. At the second concert, in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Lord Graves, a baritone, sang a solo from Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto." Mrs. Trelawny, the lady of the member for Tavistock, Miss Manning, and Dr. Yonge, a tenor, were the other amateurs. The professors were Miss Vaughan, a mezzo-soprano from London, Mr. W. H. Read, violinist, and Mr. Smythe, of the Royal Marines.

At the fourth of the London Thursday Concerts, on the 22d inst., the vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Parapa (from Italy), Miss Thornton, Mr. Swift, Mr. Bodda. The solo instrumentalist was Miss Goddard (pianiste). The band of the 1st Life Guards, and the Madrigal Choir, conducted by Mr. T. Severn, were included in the scheme.

The new comic opera by Mr. Howard Glover, the *libretto* by Mr. John Oxenford, "Aminta the Coquette," produced last night at the Haymarket Theatre, will be noticed in our next impression.

Herr Sommer, with the Hungarian band, gave a concert at the Sussex Hall, in the City, on Saturday night.

On Monday will be given the second evening concert of the English Glee and Madrigal Union and Italian Opera, at the Royal Soho Theatre; on Tuesday will be Mr. Aguilar's second *soirée*; on Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and "Athalie," under Costa's direction, and the second of the City Wednesday Concerts will take place; the London Thursday Concert will be on the 29th, and on the same evening the first of Mr. Ella's "Musical Winter Evenings" will be given; and on Friday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah," under Mr. Surman's direction.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

We regret to announce that the celebrated composer, Luigi Ricci, died lately on his way to St. Petersburg, where he was to have produced his opera, "Rolla," for Grisi and Mario. Frederick and Luigi Ricci, the brothers, who composed many operas together, were born at Naples, at the beginning of the present century; they were pupils of Zingarelli. The late Luigi Ricci has produced "L'Orfanello di Genova," at the Theatre Valle, Rome; in 1828, "Il

inconspicuous as apparatus generally are, the means of escape, although apparently within reach, are mostly worse than useless, from the inefficiency of the means that are at present used for lowering boats from their fastenings. They are (as is well known) hoisted up by a tackle at the stem and stern. It is obvious to any one acquainted with the subject, that a boat so suspended is neither secure nor steady; consequently, in bad weather they are obliged to be lashed, which is usually done by slings being passed over the boat, in addition to her fore and aft pulleys, making altogether four fastenings to get loose before a boat can be lowered; and we have before us the evidence of Mr. Neilson and others who were collected enough to see their danger, and still possessed courage to use their best energies as the only means of saving their lives under such trying circumstances, that none of the boats could be lowered within ten minutes. Mr. William Forster, one of the crew saved, states that he believes he was the last that escaped from the forepart of the vessel; when, seeing destruction around him, he naturally took to lending a hand to clear the first boat that he came to, finding other hands trying to get the fastenings loose; but before they could do so they were driven further af by the flames, and began upon the next boat, which they succeeded in lowering, as has been already detailed. Two boats at least were lost



LANDELLS' SAFETY BOAT SLING.

by the two tackles not being lowered together; and this fact, combined with many others on record, suggested to Mr. Landells a simple means of lowering a boat so that she must fall flat into the sea: and it will not take altogether two minutes to accomplish this.

It is necessary to state the above, in order to make quite clear to the non-professional reader the difficulties connected with the plan at present in use, before we describe the simple invention of Mr. Landells. By his plan only one tackle is used; this is taken from the centre of the boat to a ring that connects the slings by which the boat is supported, as shown in the Engraving. The weight of the boat is equally divided into six parts; and, while it consists of an equal balance, the supports do not in any way interfere with the stowage, and the lines serve

as a support for persons getting into her. The boat is hauled up and is perfectly secured by a simple pin. A rod of iron, with a hole in the centre, is fixed near the bow and stern of the boat; and, being pulled up into the pin which is fixed downwards from the end of the iron stay by which the tackle is pulled up, the boat is firmly secured; so that, if even she were full of passengers, she could not cant in the least. A line is attached to the fore and aft iron stay, and, being kept coiled up at each end of the boat, it will serve as a perfect support to any one holding it, or in steadying the boat to the water.

Mr. Landells proposes to submit his invention to the Lords of the Admiralty and also to the Board of Trade; and, as the expense is trifling, being less than that of the present plan, we have no doubt the

subject will receive attention, as it is not only of interest to our own country, but to every maritime power in the world. The present invention requires only the rope that pulls the boat up to be let go, and this can be done by one hand, while the weight of the boat clears her from all fastening. We have the authority of Mr. Forster, one of the survivors of the crew of the *Amazon*, to state, that, in his opinion, had this plan been in use on board that ill-fated vessel, every one that could have got on deck would have been saved.

#### THE "AMAZON."

EVERY phase of the loss of this ill-fated vessel possesses a melancholy interest, in proportion to the circumstantial minuteness with which the catastrophe has been narrated by the survivors. By aid of Mr. Neilson, who has obligingly furnished our Artist with the requisite information, we are enabled to present the accompanying picture of the sad scene, showing the unfortunate vessel after she had been put before the wind—the engines still at work, driving her at full speed through the water; and at the period when the life-boat in which Mr. Neilson and others of the survivors escaped had safely taken the water, notwithstanding the heavy surf which they had to contend with from the paddles. The fire had by this time arrived so far aft as to be bursting through the main hatch, and the man at the fore-davit fall of the life-boat was severely burnt while in the act of lowering her.



MAST (PRESUMED OF THE "AMAZON") DRIFTED ASHORE AT DARTMOUTH.

From Bridport has been communicated the following information:—

A portion of the paddle-box and some of the machinery of a large new steamer have been washed ashore at Bridport, and is supposed to be a part of the ill-fated *Amazon*, lost a few days since. Information has already been forwarded to the Admiralty; and the officers of her Majesty's Customs have taken active measures for securing the portion of the wreck, which is of some value, on account of the quantity of copper and brass which is attached to it.

We have been favoured with the following from Dartmouth:—

On the morning of Monday, the 19th January, the crew of the pilot-boat *Fanny* picked up the (supposed) mast of the *Amazon*, floating about 7 miles west of the Start Lighthouse.

The accompanying Sketch shows the Mast as it now lies on the Custom-house quay, in charge of Messrs. R. L. Kingston and Son, receivers of droits of Admiralty for Dartmouth. A portion of a white gauze veil was found hanging to one of the iron bolts with which the spar is thickly studded. The mast is in great part burnt, as may be seen by the manner in which the wood is reduced in size from the hoops. It is about 52 feet long, and in some parts 6 or 7 feet in circumference.

The Sketch is by Mr. C. J. Way, of Dartmouth, and shows the Mast and entrance to the Harbour and Castle of Dartmouth.



THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON" ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAM-SHIP.—ESCAPE OF MR. NEILSON AND OTHER SURVIVORS IN THE LIFE-BOAT.

THE STEREOSCOPE, PSEUDOSCOPE,  
AND SOLID DAGUERREOTYPES.

THE present day fortunately so abounds in invention, that, no matter how unexpected or curious a discovery may be, it scarce excites any wonder. Tell people that you can brew lightning in a little crock, and send it for hundreds of miles over land and under sea, they don't quite believe you until they have had a message between London and Paris answered; and then they take the whole matter quietly for granted as a thing of course, and go home and think no more about it. Announce that an engraving showing every detail of an interior of the Exhibition was engraved from a picture taken in ten ticks of a watch, people smile and look incredulous; but let them stay, watch in hand, and count the seconds whilst the daguerreotype camera window is open, then show them the picture, and let them on the spot look from it to the reality until they have recognised every minutest particular, they will begin to speculate how cheap should be the picture so instantaneously produced; and with the fact before them, and no cabalistic flourishes or witchcraft doings in the matter, all wonder ceases. True, where discovery cannot so plainly produce its proof, ignorance and presumption, incapacity and unbelief, still find refuge enough for boastfulness and sneers against labourers in the hidden mines of fact and truth. We have not yet reached the period when all men shall be content to bear announced discoveries however strange with patience, or else



BUSTS, SHEWING THE TRIFLING DIFFERENCE IN PERSPECTIVE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE SOLIDITY.

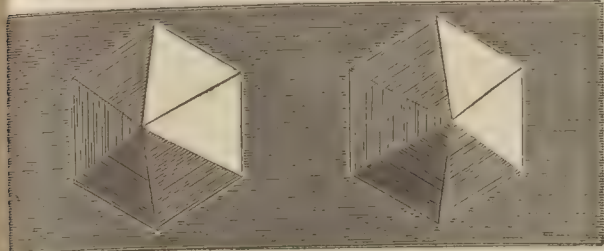
In Germany the subject excited still more interest; it was at once eagerly taken up. The new light thrown upon the subject of double vision engaged the most able physiologists and metaphysicians—Brücke, Volkman, Mörner, Tourtual; and in Geneva, M. Prevost wrote upon the subject.

In the commencement of 1839, the photographic art, upon which Niepce, Talbot, and Daguerre had long been at work, was announced; and Mr. Talbot and Mr. Collen, in the same year, at Mr. Wheatstone's request, prepared photographs of full-sized statues, buildings, and portraits, for the Stereoscope.

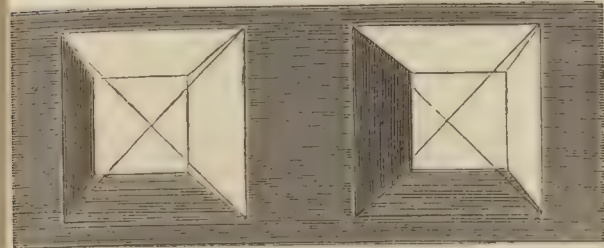
Mr. Wheatstone's diagrams were proof that small drawings may be made to represent under the stereoscope the complete effect of reality. Two miniatures might be painted, each with one eye, if the artist could attain sufficient accuracy, which, seen by the stereoscope, would be seen as one, and round as life.

But these were only illustrations of an important addition to science. A new step was gained in explanation of the phenomenon of sight. It was clear that the inner eye (if we may use the phrase) was furnished with two outer eyes, not merely for the uniformity of the face, nor to puzzle philosophers, but to present an instantaneous perfect vision of the form and position of objects. The one eye, in fact, seeing round one side, the other eye round the other side, and the inner eye having thus brought before it in one and in full solidity the whole object.

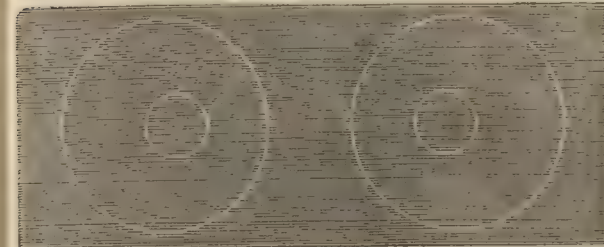
The form of the Stereoscope, as originally produced by Professor Wheatstone, and which he called the reflecting Stereoscope, is shown in our Engrav-



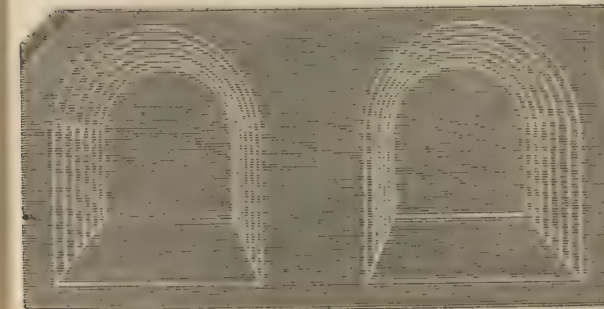
HEXAGONAL PYRAMID.



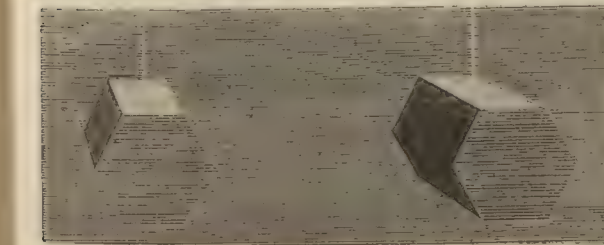
FRUSTUM OF SQUARE PYRAMID.



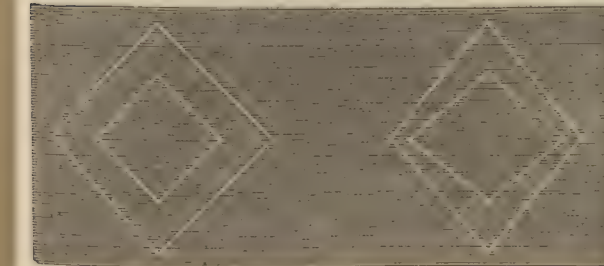
FRUSTUM OF CONE.



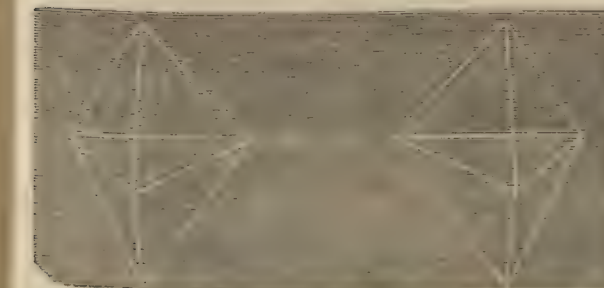
IRON TRELLIS-WORK.



HEXAGONAL PRISM OF EMERALD FROM PERU.



TWO INTERSECTING PLANES.



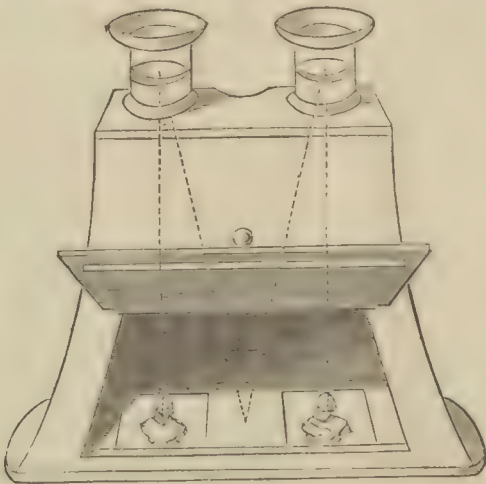
DOUBLE TETRAHEDRON, THE SIDES BEING EQUILATERAL TRIANGLES.

shall lend their help to working out the truth, or grinding down, atom by atom, the falsehood or fallacy; but we have at all events passed the age when the cloven-foot of some evil spirit was looked for side by side with every step of progress that human intelligence attained. Time was, when it would have gone hard with any one who showed pictures of men and scenes that neither pencil-brush nor hand had touched; and if, in defence, it had been asserted that the sun itself had traced them, the tortures of the rack would have been had in requisition to force the inventor to confess himself a wizard, and to tell his terms of compact with the devil; and, even in our own time, though we have passed



REFLECTING STEREOSCOPE.

from the demonism, there is a lingering tendency to set down those who go exploring beyond the bounds of knowledge as madmen. Almost any one can find instances, but we are content to mention one which has connexion with our present subject. At the close of a lecture by M. Dumas, the well-known French chemist, a lady came to him in the lecture-room; she had a question of great moment to ask him. "Did he think it possible that the pictures seen in a camera could be caught and made permanent?" she was anxious to know what he, a man of science, thought on the subject. Her husband had been seized by the idea that he could fix these pictures; day and night he was haunted by the thought; she feared he might be mad. But if a philosopher like M. Dumas thought there was any probability in the notion, it would give her the belief that her husband might still be in his senses. Dumas assured her that, though he saw no way to fix the pictures, enough was known to prevent him from saying it was impossible and to make it matter worthy of enquiry. The lady's husband was Daguerre, the painter;



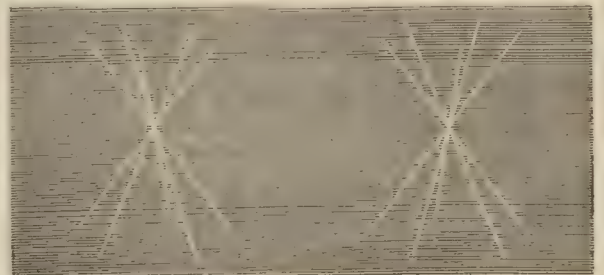
REFRACTING STEREOSCOPE.

and some ten years after this conversation with Dumas, he had solved his problem and taught the world how to make the sun itself fix as pictures everything it shone upon; and this discovery has now enabled us more completely to solve, not merely to the understanding, but to the actual sight of every one the problem so long the puzzle of philosophers—the use of our two eyes, and how it comes that seeing with two eyes we still see but one of each object. The discovery, however, does more than clear up the scientific difficulty, it opens up a new field of entertainment and instruction, to which our Engravings will serve to introduce our readers. But first a word as to the discovery itself.

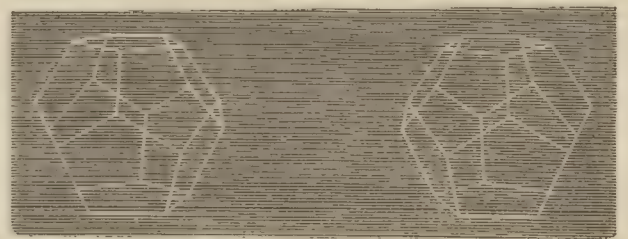
FIRST NOTICE OF THE STEREOSCOPE.

On the 21st of June, 1838, Professor Wheatstone read a paper at the Royal Society "on some previously unobserved phenomena of binocular vision" (sight with two eyes); in the course of which, he described an instrument invented by himself, by which two perspective diagrams of the same solid were seen at one view as completely solid as the object itself.

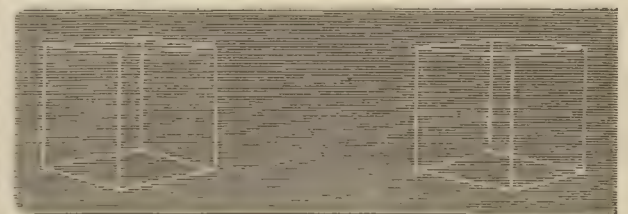
In 1839 Mr. Wheatstone brought his discovery before the British Association, at Newcastle, where it gave rise to a discussion of great interest, in which Sir D. Brewster and Whewell took part, and Sir John Herschel characterised the discovery "as one of the most curious and beautiful for its simplicity in the entire range of experimental optics."



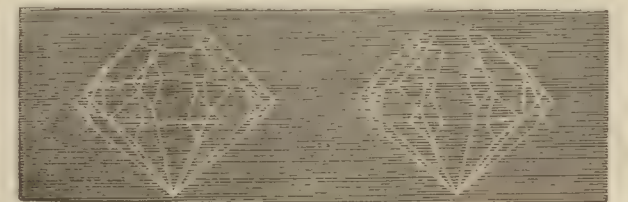
FIVE DIAGONALS OF THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON.



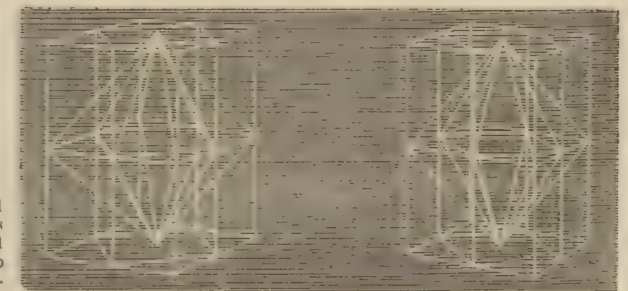
THE REGULAR DODECAHEDRON.



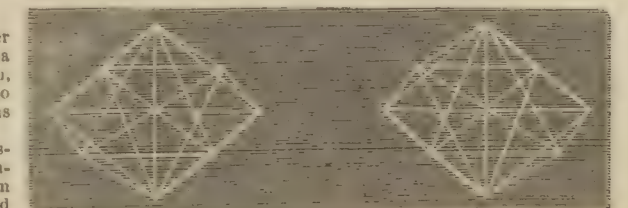
THE REGULAR TETRAHEDRON.—THE FORM OF CRYSTALS OF COPPER, NICKEL, GOLD, ALUM, COMMON SALT, ARSENIUS ACID, FLUOR SPAR, AND IRON PYRITES.



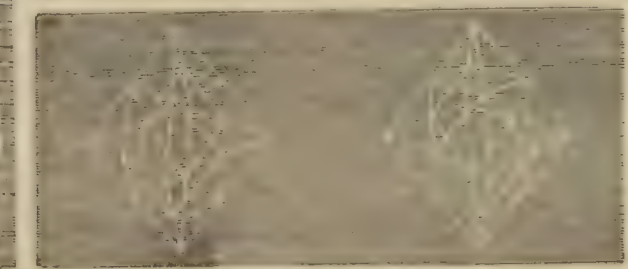
A CUT AMETHYST.



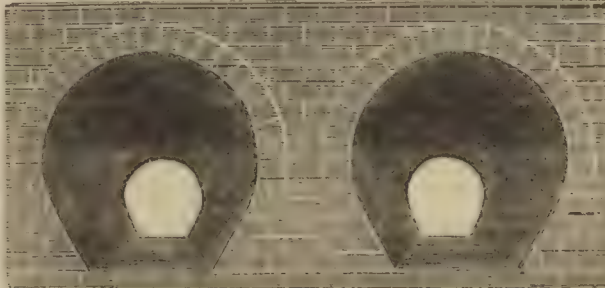
SQUARE PRISMS AND OCTOHEDRONS WITH SQUARE BASES.—CRYSTALS OF FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM, BICYANIDE OF MERCURY, IODOCRASE, AND ANATASE.



BIPYRAMIDAL DODECAHEDRON.—NATURAL CRYSTAL OF AMETHYST.



DISSECTION OF A CRYSTAL.



RAILWAY TUNNEL.

ing; and it is, on many accounts, the most convenient form, as it allows of every adjustment, and can show pictures of any size. But, for small Daguerreotypes, the refracting or prismatic Stereoscope (also constructed by Mr. Wheatstone) is better adapted. Several ingenious modifications of the instrument have been made by Professor Dove and Sir David Brewster. The latter, which is most generally in use, as made by M. Solie, of Paris, has the appearance of a double opera-glass; and the modification consists in the substitution of quarter lenses for the prisms employed by Mr. Wheatstone; the eye-glasses refract, or, in other words, throw the images out of the direct line to the centre between the eyes; and each image being in this way removed in a direction towards each other combine, and thus produce the effect of solidity.

A reflecting Stereoscope may be readily constructed from our illustration; and, as a philosophical toy, will afford, perhaps, more amusement, and certainly excite more astonishment than the well-known kaleidoscope. It simply consists of two pieces of plate glass, two or three inches square, at right angles to each other. The objects, or designs, are fixed on at each extremity of the instrument, at a distance of two or three inches from the reflecting mirrors, care being taken to place each design in its proper position. In our illustrations the designs are intended to be looked at by crossing the vision, or squinting; in using them with the Stereoscope their positions must be reversed. Mr. Holmes, the popular lecturer on science, &c., to whom we are indebted for this series of perspective drawings, is preparing a cheap portable Stereoscope, which will bring the appreciation of this beautiful discovery within the range of all classes.

#### DAGUERREOTYPES FOR BOTH EYES.

But so long as mere drawings by hand were used, it might be held that the effect, however wonderful, was but some trick of art by which the senses were cheated. But the Daguerrotype admits of no trick; the silvered plate has neither line, nor light, nor shade, but such as the sun gives it: the two plates in the two cameras stand truly for the two eyes, and receive each just such picture, no more, no less, as each eye receives. There is, therefore, no further room for doubt as to the need for two eyes; we have taken by the Daguerrotype the very picture from each, and have made them tell their secret. Our double vision is but perfect vision.

#### HOW ONE-EYED PEOPLE OBSERVE SOLIDITY.

But here there is need to answer an objection. It will be said that persons with one eye nevertheless see distinctly, and see perspective and rotundity. They do so; and there is neither difficulty in the answer nor any refutation in the fact of what we have said as to double vision. One eye alone, judges of the relief of an object, from the accustomed distributions of light and shade, giving perspective appearances, though the perceptions it hence acquires are less vivid than those obtained by means of two eyes. Another curious fact is, that a one-eyed person when looking at a solid object is constantly changing the position of the head from side to side: the result of this is, that he is by this means getting the same effect with one eye that is produced by two eyes with the head stationary. With two eyes, as we have before stated, two images from different points of sight are combined to produce solidity: with one eye, and a constant change of its position, two images in like manner are produced; but the combination depends on the curious circumstance of the second impression falling on the retina before the previous impression has escaped. The retention of objects on the retina some time after their removal is a common fact, and known by most persons. A one-eyed person, with the Stereoscope, by first looking through one side and then through the other, gets the effect of distance and solidity simply, as we have explained, by the retention of the first picture on the retina.

#### PICTURES AND DIAGRAMS TO BE SEEN SOLID WITHOUT THE STEREOSCOPE.

The Engravings of the bust show the small difference in perspective necessary to produce the effect of solidity. They are fac-similes of a pair of photographic pictures, by Claudet, which, seen through the Stereoscope, have in every respect the appearance of the original bust.

Our diagrams of several forms of crystals and geometric solids are illustrations which may be observed without any instrument, to the no small amusement of those who for the first time see them, and may be multiplied in almost infinite variety. These diagrams are constructed to represent what may be termed right and left-eye views of objects, as we should actually see them with the left or right eye alternately. Take, for example, the railway tunnels, and squint at them: three pictures will present themselves, the central one being a combination of the other two, and producing the effect of a perfectly hollow tunnel; in like manner the other diagrams will combine to form an apparently perfect solid body, presenting all the appearance of a network standing out from the paper. In this case, what is done by the aid of Mr. Wheatstone's instrument, is simply effected by crossing the vision, or squinting. It greatly facilitates the squinting to place the point of a needle held in the hand before the picture, and whilst the eyes continue to regard the needle point, to move it towards the eyes until the pictures coalesce, when three images will be seen, and the middle one, which is the only one seen at once by the two eyes, will have the solid appearance we have described. Some little inconvenience may be experienced at first in getting this curious and remarkable phenomenon, but a little patience and perseverance will overcome the difficulty, and will be well rewarded by the result. Our artistic and scientific readers, when they clearly understand the theory of this beautiful discovery, will be enabled to produce any variety of subjects; for the regular bodies, all that is requisite is to make one drawing, and simply take a reversed transfer. On using any of the drawings we have given, or copies of them for the reflecting instrument, the left design must be placed in the right, and the right design at the left end. The idea of solidity is evidently produced by the combination of two pictures of a solid body taken from either eye, as from two different points of sight. The perception of distance or perspective Mr. Wheatstone attributes to the same cause; which explains the fact that all paintings and drawings are, in reality, but pictures for one eye, and are seen most like reality when they are looked at with one eye only. We may have distance, dimness, difference of light and shade, but cannot have real roundness and space between and beyond objects, unless each eye has its picture. As it is, our paintings may be said to be a one-sided or one-eyed perspective—the whole landscape or portrait as it would appear to the two eyes is not shown.

#### PERSPECTIVE IN THE STEREOSCOPE.—CLAUDET'S VIEWS OF THE EXHIBITION, AND STATUETTE PORTRAIT GROUPS.

But one point further needs explanation as to the Stereoscopic pictures. They show not only solidity in single objects, but in perspective: M. Claudet has a number of views of the interior of the Exhibition, and though but about 2½ inches square, the vast extent of the building, every column, girder, and article exhibited, can be seen standing out in its place, and with as perfect solidity and distinctness as the very Crystal Palace and things themselves. Every piece of sculpture is there as sculpture: the tree stands out and shows the glass beyond, between every branch and leaf; it stands no picture, but a model beyond belief for its wonderful accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail. But it will be said that our explanation cannot be true as to distant objects, for that with them both eyes really see the same picture, and yet the views of the Exhibition seen in the Stereoscope have the distant objects in as full roundness and relief as those at hand. They have, and the reason is, that in this instance the Daguerrotype shows us a view as if the pictures were taken from a small model of the building brought sufficiently near for the whole to be within the distance influenced by the angle of the eyes. In fact, instead of seeing the object itself, you see a miniature model of it brought close to the eyes; so that, in this instance, the stereoscopic Daguerreotypes actually surpass the reality. No one has ever seen the interior of the Exhibition from end to end with such clearness as it is seen in M. Claudet's pictures.

The complete outstanding perspective of distant portions of the picture in the Stereoscope is not perceived to perfection until it has been looked at for some seconds, though the near portions are seen in their full roundness and solidity at once. This arises from the instrument not being perfectly adjusted to the eyes of the observer, whilst it requires for instantaneous perfect vision a different adjustment for different persons. On attentive observation it may also be noted that the near and distant objects do not appear single at the same instant. This arises from the fact that whilst the near objects are seen by each eye at a certain angle, and so that the two pictures form one, the distant objects, with eyes placed at the same angle, are more or less separated, and so are seen more or less distinctly as two pictures. To correct this the eyes alter their distance from each other, and it is only when they have done so with accuracy, that the distant portions of the picture are brought to coincide, that the roundness of the farthest portions is seen as distinctly as of the nearest.

This process of adjustment of their two pictures, both as to real object and their Daguerreotypes, the eyes are incessantly at work upon.

But these stereoscopic pictures are not only curious, they are beautiful and useful. We may have in future galleries of portraits no fictions of painters, but the people as they were—not flat and framed, and hung along the walls, nor in cold marble, but round and real as they looked in life: and so with buildings and scenery, we may have, at a cheap rate, our hall of antiquities—Pompeii as it is, not even as Layard sees it—scenery in foreign lands, in our own, in all its minuteness, grandeur, and beauty of nature. Neither Claude nor Turner could have given any more than half such physical or artistic perspective. The artist may carry in his Stereoscope the immortal works of the genius-inspiring masters of every age and country, and wherever the highest living beauty is to be found he may have in a instant his models, subject to no errors of his pencil, but in all the full, rich roundness of reality.

Nor is it alone interiors and landscapes, and studies that are so admirable; we have seen groups of portraits by M. Claudet—in one as many as six full-length figures, the distinctness and roundness of which is so lifelike as to be almost startling; and to instance one is the process by which the pictures are taken, that there is a scarce a limit to the number of portraits that may be given in a single group; even a number of children, difficult as it is to get them to sit steady, may be taken at once; and, indeed, to have the wonderful effect of the Stereoscope, groups are best.

#### PROFESSOR WHEATSTONE'S NEW DISCOVERY, THE PSEUDOSCOPE.

But we have not yet done with the wonders of binocular or two-eyed vision. On Thursday, the 8th instant, Professor Wheatstone read a second paper at the Royal Society, and exhibited an instrument which he calls a pseudoscope, on account of its giving false perceptions of all external objects. Some of the illusions were very extraordinary. Its effect may be briefly expressed as making whatever point is nearest seem farthest off, and *vice versa*; so that all objects seen through it seem as if they were turned inside out. A solid terrestrial globe is seen concave, like Wyld's globe, with the map on the inside. The inside of a tenebrous appears a rounded projecting solid. A china vase, with embossed coloured flowers, appears as if it were cut in two; and we saw the side with the flowers indented. A bust shows as a deep hollow mask. A framed picture hanging against the wall seems as if it were let into the wall; and in general objects placed before a wall are seen behind it, as if the wall were a mirror. Other more complicated, and in some cases perplexing, illusions are produced by this instrument, which is very portable, and will, no doubt, soon be to be had of every optician, as from the infinity of its illusions, it is sure, even as a toy, to become popular.

Those who wish to follow further the curious subject of binocular vision, especially as regards its theory, we must refer to Professor Wheatstone's papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, to Whewell's "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," and several papers by Sir David Brewster, to be found in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and to see M. Claudet's collection of Stereoscopic Daguerreotypes, which will enable them better than any description to appreciate this new contribution to science and art.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

##### REFORM.

On Tuesday evening a crowded meeting of the Council of the Manchester Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association was held at Manchester; Mr. Wilson in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Sir Elkann Arncliffe, M.P., Mr. Thomas Eckridge, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mr. Joseph Snape, Dr. Jones, Mr. L. Gerrard, Mr. John Platt, Mr. John Moore, Mr. N. Buckley, Mr. John Whitaker.

On the motion of Mr. Bright, M.P., the following resolution was agreed to:— "That the population of the county of Lancaster, by the census of 1851, is declared to be upwards of 2,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of England, and one-fourteenth of that of the United Kingdom; that its taxable property, by a Parliamentary return of the session of 1847, is declared to be £6,463,363, or more than one-tenth of the whole rateable property of England; that its contributions to the national exchequer, whether from customs contributions, or from payments to the various branches of the inland revenue, far exceed the average of the population and area of the United Kingdom; that its position with regard to industry, wealth, intelligence, and population, is second to no other county of the United Kingdom; that on all these grounds this meeting is of opinion that, in any measure of Parliamentary reform to be introduced by the Government or enacted by the Legislature, the number of members returned from this county should be largely increased, in order that its influence in the House of Commons may correspond to the magnitude of its interests, and to its importance as a portion of the United Kingdom."

The following petition to Parliament on the subject was also adopted:— "To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Manchester, humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have heard with great satisfaction that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to introduce in the session of the present year a bill to amend the representation of the people in your honourable House.

"That your petitioners are deeply anxious that the changes now proposed should render your honourable House a fair representation of the property, the intelligence, and the industry of the United Kingdom; and in this view they submit the following propositions, in the hope that they may receive the consideration of your honourable House, and be adopted in any measure for the amendment of the representation:

"Your petitioners propose, that the elective franchise shall henceforth be based upon occupation, and liability to the poor-rate, with such limitation as to period of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is *bona fide*; and, further, that the 40s. franchise shall be extended to the United Kingdom, and be conferred upon the possessors of property of that annual value, whether derived from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenures.

"Your petitioners are of opinion that your honourable House cannot satisfactorily adjust the representation of the people without a very considerable change in the distribution of the electoral power; and they suggest, that, where practicable and convenient, small and neighbouring boroughs shall be united and form one borough; that, where such union is not practicable, small boroughs shall cease to return members, and their electors' constituencies merge in the constituency of the county in which they are situated; that, corresponding to the extent to which small boroughs shall be united, or shall cease to return members to Parliament, new boroughs shall be created from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members shall be conferred upon the metropolitan and other first-class boroughs in the United Kingdom; and that, so far as is practicable, no constituency shall hereafter consist of fewer than 5000 electors.

"That your petitioners are most strongly of opinion, that the adoption of the ballot is indispensable to an honest representation; that it would make the conviction of the elector, rather than his personal interest and fears, the leading motive in the exercise of the franchise; that it would greatly repress the demoralising practices, so humiliating to candidates, and so degrading to electors, which seem almost inseparable from canvass and a poll under the existing system; and that it would most effectually prevent the turbulence and riot with which elections have hitherto been too often attended.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that the present legal duration of Parliament is much too extended to secure to constituents a proper control over their representatives, and they, therefore, strongly urge the repeal of the Septennial Act, and the limitation of the duration of Parliaments, according to ancient precedents, to a period not exceeding three years.

"That your petitioners are of opinion that a property qualification for members of Parliament is neither necessary nor just; and that the law which now insists upon such qualification should be at once repealed.

"That your petitioners, in urging the adoption of the foregoing propositions, express their belief that they are strictly in accordance with the principles and objects of the constitution; that they will provide for an honest expression of public opinion in your honourable House, and are calculated to secure a just and economical government to the British empire. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that the said propositions may form a part of any measure which your honourable House may pass to amend the representation of the people.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

**GREYHOUND SALE.**—Mr. Webb's, of Worcester, celebrated kennel of greyhounds came to the hammer at "Tattersall's" on Monday last. The 25 lots produced 318½ guineas, and the principal prices obtained were—for War Eagle, 42 gu.; Wrestler, 36 gu.; Well-I-never, 31 gu.; Wicked Eye, 25 gu., &c.

**SUSPECTED SMUGGLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—In consequence of information having been received by the Commissioners of Customs of extensive smuggling transactions being carried on by the officers of the passage steamers running to and from the French ports and the southern coast of England, an active and experienced metropolitan Custom-house officer has been employed to visit the English ports in question for the purpose of detecting the contraband practices. The whole of the officers of the Southampton and Havre passage steamers underwent a rigid examination a few days since, immediately on their arrival at the first-mentioned port, by the metropolitan official, who, however, failed to detect anything illegal. The officers were partially stripped. Such a rigid personal examination has never before been found necessary at Southampton.

The complete nucleus of telegraphic lines has now been laid down (says a Munich letter of the 12th inst.), so that by means of the submarine telegraph we may send a message to London and receive an answer in half an hour. The charge is 25 florins.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday at the Foreign Office, at two o'clock. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Lord Broughton, Earl Grey, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Baring, Right Hon. M. Labouchere, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Granville, Lord Seymour, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule.

**THE NEW REFORM BILL.**—"We are told by writers," says a Ministerial paper, "who ought to know better—that is to say, who ought to know that what passes within the Cabinet can be known to none without—that grave discussions have arisen upon the proposed Reform Bill of the Government. This has no more need of contradiction than the calling to mind the certainty that such opposition in opinion as is here alleged would be followed by immediate resignation. Besides this, it is known beyond the Cabinet for some days past that the Reform Bill is already agreed upon, and its details in active preparation, with a view to its being presented to Parliament at the very commencement of the session."

**THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.**—Orders have been issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, that the Victoria entrance to the new House of Parliament, in Abingdon-street, is to be prepared for the reception of the Queen at the approaching opening of the session of Parliament, her Majesty having expressed her intention to pass beneath that gigantic archway into the House of Lords. The new House of Commons is now ready for the reception of members. Great preparations are being made to bring the state apartments of the Speaker to a finish, in order that the right hon. gentleman may be enabled to give his Parliamentary dinners and hold his levees there. The entire river front of both Houses is now nightly illuminated with rows of gas-burners.

**THE MINT.**—The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the new arrangements made by Sir John Herschel, occasioned by the death of Mr. Wyon and the recent alterations in the constitution of the establishment as regards the engravers and die-sinkers. Mr. Pistrucci is to have £400 a year, and Mr. Leonard Wyon (son of the late chief engraver) £300 a year. Mr. Pistrucci and Mr. Wyon are to be called "Modellers and Engravers to Her Majesty's Mint," and the grants thus awarded them are to be considered as recognitions of their services and compensation for loss of claims. The two modellers are not to reside in the Mint, but are to have additional pay for any work they may execute at the request of the Master. Their successors as "Modellers and Engravers" will have no fixed allowances, but will be paid for the making of matrices only. The common work will now be executed by a resident engraver, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Die Department, and Mr. James Wyon has been nominated, it is said, to the appointment.

**CHARGING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—The committee of this admirable charity have just presented the annual statement of the operations of the hospital for the past year. In the course of the last year 17,995 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2490 11s. 2½d.; of these, 1200 were in-patients, and 16,795 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupations for the support of their families). These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 204,888 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution, from its commencement, in 1818, to the 31st December, 1851. In their last statement the committee furnished a detail of the cases of accident and sudden injuries brought to the hospital in the preceding year. These cases have, during the last year, amounted to 2238; of which 321 were so dangerous as to require to be immediately admitted in-patients. The report concludes with a special appeal for the completion of the Charging-cross Hospital.

**CITY DISPENSARY.**—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Queen-street, City—Mr. N. Anger in the chair. The report stated that the number of patients admitted during the year was 9787, which, together with 997 patients under treatment on the 1st of January, made a total of 10,784. Of these, 9648 had been cured or relieved; 54 had died; 32 had been discharged for irregularity; and there were 1050 now remaining under treatment. The statement of accounts showed that there was a balance against the company of £245 11s. 10d.

**GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL.**—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Hospital, York-road, Lambeth; Mr. T. S. Cocks, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, 248 patients had been admitted to the hospital, and 456 attended at their own homes. The receipts amounted to £1599 8s. 7½d., and the expenses to £1278 19s. 3½d., leaving a balance of £320 9s. 4d. There had been a decrease in the house expenses during the last year of nearly £200, owing to some alteration in the management.

**METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.**—The annual meeting was held at the offices, 32, Sackville-street; Mr. Wigram Murray in the chair. The report regretted that, from the absence of a sufficient means of classification in their present confined building, it was found impossible to admit children 14 years of age, or those afflicted with obstinate cases. To remedy this it had been determined to raise a new hospital on a site generously presented by the Earl of Lillesmere. Her Majesty the Queen, for the purpose of securing to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for his life, the right of having at all times one patient in the institution, had, through Colonel Phipps, forwarded 250 guineas. A gentleman, under an assumed name, had sent £700 to the credit of the institution at one of the City banks, and the late Mr. G. Hardiman had bequeathed £500. Of 705 patients admitted during the past year, 449 had been cured, 243 greatly relieved, 1 woman had died, and 12 remained. The receipts for the year amounted to £2177 4s. 3½d., and the expenditure to £2102 10s. 7½d.

**NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.**—At a special meeting, last Monday, at the London Tavern—the Lord Mayor in the chair, and after his departure Mr. Edmonds—a proposition to alter the rules, in order to board, clothe, and educate orphans up to the age of 14 for boys and 13 for girls, instead of to the age of 8 years only, as before, was carried, and ten children were elected. The admissions, irrespective of erections, will be upon a graduated scale of payment, beginning with £50 for 12 years old, and ending at £150 for two years. Her Majesty has given her patronage to the institution, and the Prince of Wales, by his gift of 250 guineas, has been constituted a governor, with a presentation for life.

**ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern; Rear-Admiral Lord Rudstock in the chair. The financial statement was read. It showed that the receipts of the last year amounted to £3140 11s. 2½d., and the expenditure to £2218 10s. 1d., leaving a balance of £922 11s. 1d.

**BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The usual half-yearly meeting of this charity was held in the London Tavern on Monday, for the purpose of electing seven children from a list of twenty-eight candidates. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the number of children under training in the course of the year was ninety-seven, and the committee have much pleasure in stating that they have now placed the education of the scholars upon an improved footing. The total receipts had been £4053 9s. 9½d., and there was left a balance in hand of £242 17s. 9½d.

**GENERAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern; Dr. W. J. Little in the chair. The report stated that the new rule adopted by the subscribers, by which the committee were empowered to dispose of nine-tenths instead of only three-fourths of the annual subscriptions, in relieving cases submitted for their consideration, had enabled them to give assistance in a greater number of cases of a most deserving character. Forty-nine cases of distress had been relieved during the past year. The income for the year had amounted to £196 3s. 6½d., and the amount of relief given to £86 5s., leaving a balance of £110 3s.

**THE EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.**—With a view to relieve this society of an old-standing debt amounting to nearly £300, Mr. Hitchcock, the silk-mercer, of St. Paul's Churchyard, recently stated that he would double any sum that the association might raise within a month from that date (15th Nov. last). Encouraged by the munificence of this proposal, the members at once commenced a vigorous canvass, which resulted in their raising within the period specified £466. It is stated that, although this sum exceeded what was anticipated would be collected, Mr. Hitchcock readily handed over his cheque for the same amount.

**LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.**—At the half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday, the receipts, it was stated in the report, were £214,048, and the payments £206,364, leaving a balance of £7684 15s. 4d.

**PROVIDENT CLERKS ASSOCIATION.**—At the eleventh annual general meeting, last Monday night, at the London Tavern, the two reports of the benefit, or life assurance branch, and of their benevolent branch were received; the balance on the former was £9,077 3s. 1d. In the benevolent department the board recommended that on the 24th of May inst. two clerks should be elected to annuities of £25 each, and four widows of clerks to annuities of £15 each, and should there be an application for clerks; the numbers of widows should be increased to eight. During the last year gratuities amounting to £110 had been presented to 17 clerks, and loans to the amount of £1180 granted to 97 clerks, being a decrease of £360 on the amount in 1850, and showing the improved condition of the clerks belonging to the society. Five clerks and 14 widows were receiving now annuities.

**THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION AND BENEVOLENT FUND.**—The annual meeting of this association was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern; Mr. R. H. Jones in the chair. It appeared from the balance-sheet that the receipts for the year amounted to £15,506, and the expenses to £5829, leaving a balance of £9677. The assets were set down at £38,835, and the liabilities at £1047. The report stated that 17 gratuities, amounting to £110, and 97 loans, amounting to £1520, had been granted during the year. One clerk had been granted an annuity of £25, and two widows £15 each. The balance-sheet gave the receipts £1377 11s., and the expenditure £923, leaving a balance of £454.

**NEW SOUP KITCHEN.**—At a meeting which took place at the London Tavern, on the 15th instant—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—an appeal was made to the citizens of London for the establishment of City branches of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Dispensary, for contributions of such articles as might be useful in the kitchens, lavatories, &c., attached thereto. Messrs. Gibbs, of the City Soap-works, Milton-street, Cripplegate, have forwarded to the committee, as their donation, 5 cwt. of soap, for the use of the lavatories of such institutions; and it is expected that his example will be followed by other tradesmen, by which the expense necessarily attendant on the formation of such an establishment will be materially lessened.

On prices, and on Thursday, although a good business was transacted, prices did not vary, neither do the closing values of the week subjoined display any marked change in prices. Mexican Bonds, 301; Brazil, 54; Chilean Six per Cents, 101; ditto, Three per Cents, 65; Ecuador, 34; Portuguese Two per Cents, 91; ditto, Four per Cents, 311; Spanish Five per Cents, 221; ditto, Three per Cents, 411; ditto, New Deierred, 182; Sardinian, 903; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 924; Danish Five per Cents, 1033; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 582; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 907.

DEATHS.  
On the 16th inst, in her 16th year, Charlotte, daughter of the Rev Newton Smart, of Falmouth, Wills.—On the 16th inst, Captain Disney Frederic Kussel, eldest surviving son of Colonel Kussel, Royal Artillery, aged 26.—On the 16th inst, Sir John Deau Pau, Bart, in the 76th year of his age.

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*NEW MUSIC.*

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1852.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. VII.—NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.  
(FROM DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.)



Outside.—Luxa Royal Navy Anchors—Colonial Furniture—Atmospheric Indicator—Horse-drawn Lifeboat—Flower-garden—Iron-works.

Outside.—Pine Tree from the Coal Measures of Abercromby—Giant Obelisk from Peru, weighing 15 tons—Greenhouse glass without putty.

Variety of Carriages—Irish Chaise—Model of an Omnibus—Dive for three horses—Low-bodied Dog-car—Car with Andrew's imitation cane.

Paint Park Pavilion—Improved Sociable—Amusement Carriage, contrived to be used either as an open barouche or close carriage.

Railway Carriages—Brunel's Permanent Railway—Cornwall Express Narrow-gauged Engine—Crampton's Express Engine—Great Western Engine, &c.

Machinery for Cotton, Worsted, Flax, Calico Printing, for producing various Colours at once, Wood-paving, Grooving, &c.

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Cotton Yarn—Moleskins—Calico—Tweed Cottons—Gingham and Shirtings—Harris-rugs—Improved Railway Axle, signals, &c.

Lothian and Parker, Curriers: Specimens of Gingham, Stripes, Twines, and Dyed Yarns—Leopard skin leather-rugs: Poland and Sen.

Rose's Telescopes, &c.—Shand and Mason's Brigade, Metallic, and Hot Fire-engine—Merryweather's Carriage and Cabriolet Fire-engines—Winds, &c.

Leather: Patent Morocco, &c. in skins—Leather Portmanteaux, Dressing-cases, and Dispatch-boxes—Valisiers, &c.

The Queen's Jewel-case, by Messrs. Elkington—Harnes and Saddlery—Kilham and Fairburn's Locomotive Tank Engine.

Portmanteaux and Camp Furniture—Gig Harnes—Kilham's Saddle—Ladies' Saddle, Brilles, &c.

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Long white Horse-brushes—Boots and Shoes of all kinds—Sheep's wool and Angora Mats—Cromer's Improved Arched Entry Door.

Hudson's Bay Company (Skins) Ermine—Mink—Raccoon and Canadian Sables—Various furs—Drawing Apparatus.

Specimens of Manufacture in Hair—Specimens showing the improvement in Wig-making, Perukes, Barrettes, Wigs, &c.

Majolica Ware and Terra Cotta—Serpents.

Iron Cement—Enamelled Slate—Marble and Coatings and Vases.

Enamelled Slate Model—Ancient Roman Bath—Specimens of Ladbroke Terrace Chimney-pieces, Columns, &c.—Hollow Brickwork.

Stucco—Fire-grates—Marble Fireplaces—Models of all the forms of Screw Propellers—Lace and Flax Machinery—Lamb—Coaling Press, &c.

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## LITERATURE.

## STOTHARD; HIS GENIUS AND CAREER.



INITIAL LETTER (THREE PRESENTS)  
For the Policies of the Amicable Insurance Company,  
1742.

His appearance of this handsome volume is one amongst many instances in evidence of an increasing appetite on the part of the public for the amenities of art, and of a corresponding desire on the part of publishers to minister to it. Fifty years ago, a similar volume illustrative of the career and genius of the noblest painter in the annals of fame would have been a failure, not because there were not the materials nor the hands for its production, but because there was not a public to purchase a hundred copies of it when produced. Now, thanks to the increased facilities for extensive multiplication of examples afforded by the reproduction of steel plates, and the improved school of wood-engraving, which has followed as a natural consequence of our gigantic resources in printing machinery, the painter and engraver count their thousands and tens of thousands of votaries, where before to reach hundreds was the happy exception; and a large field of public intelligence has been laid under art-cultivation which would otherwise have remained in the darkest ignorance both of the pleasures and uses of pictorial representation.

It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that this art-culture should be the work of a day or of a season: men must be taught what they ought to look for in art, before they will know what to admire; they must learn what has been accomplished by others before they can pretend to fix a standard of excellence applicable to individual performances before them. During this process the majority of art-students must consent to doubt the accuracy of their first impressions, and the art-practitioner to disregard the applause of the multitude, if he does not even go so far as to suspect it as an evidence of failure, or at least of shortcoming of the highest purposes of art, either as regards the subject chosen, or the manner of its treatment.

We are not of those who pretend that no one can judge of works of art except the artist; that it requires practical experience in the manipulation of colours to appreciate the brilliant effects produced by a Titian, a Rubens, or a Rembrandt; or a probationary course in a drawing class to feel the magnificent conceptions of a Michael Angelo, or the pregnant epics of our own Hogarth, whom, in spite of the pool-pooling of certain critics of the Beau Brummel school, we must always consider the greatest painter, and that in the greatest style, of modern times. To deny the right of criticism to all who cannot paint, would be as absurd as to deny the right of judging of the quality of a dinner to the man who cannot cook; and, if the pretence were carried out, it would very speedily reduce the number of patrons of art, culinary and pictorial, to a ruinously low figure. Every man his own cook, and every man his own painter, would then be the rule in a society reduced to primitive barbarism.

But criticism, as well as painting or sculpture, is an art *per se*; it is the art of judging well, both of the conception and the execution of a work. Based upon correct principles, educated by the contemplation of the best works in sufficient variety, criticism even takes a higher ground than art—executive art—in its general manifestations; for, whilst the artist (with rare exceptions, which only prove the rule) never attempts to grasp and exercise all the resources of his art, the critic should strive to fill the highest judgment-seat, to enrich and strengthen his mind by a ripe study of the highest standards, which having done, all the lower are included as a matter of course.

Looking upon criticism in this light, as the highest school or court of appeal in the republic of arts, we need hardly observe that the duties of the critic assume an importance, and are attended with an amount of responsibility, which cannot be thought lightly of, except by those who have no pretensions to the office. In exercising his functions it should always be borne in mind that the critic has to administer right and justice not only as between artist and artist, candidates in the same field, but as between artists and the public, who are their patrons. An ignorant public will never do justice to the highest merit in art, yet every measure of encouragement bestowed upon mediocrity is done at the expense of what is due to higher merit; and thus it is that tricksters and pretenders flourish and fatten, whilst true genius, unmindful of neglect, undismayed by penury and privation, pursues its way of unrequited toil, looking to posterity for its reward.

Mrs. Bray, in her introduction to this biography, says something about "the great men I could name in literature who are ever more ready to commend and to encourage than the little critics—those, I mean, who deem themselves critics, and who often possess not one essential requisite for true criticism;" and she adds the apophthegm, that "to throw a stone is an easy thing, but to hit the mark requires a practised eye and a steady hand." Now, disavowing any sympathy with the would-be critics, who often, we agree, "possess not one essential requisite for true criticism," we must say, that, as far as our observation goes, there is more of indiscriminate praise than of unjust censure to be laid to their charge; and of the two, we think that the former is much more fatal to art, much more unjust to artists, than the latter. Merit will, in most cases, eventually make its way, in spite of unjust hostility, gaining, as it were, strength from opposition; in other cases, merit, as we have already said, may resign itself to neglect; but to be insulted with ignorant praise, in common with a herd of unworthy associates, is what true merit must always bitterly feel and indignantly resent. It may be an easy thing to throw a stone at a mark, but it is at least as easy, if not easier, to throw a shovelful of plaster; and we all know the adage—

Lay it on thick,  
 Since it will stick,

which is equally applicable to flattery as to abuse.

And if critics owe anything to art, to artists, and to the public, whom they would pretend to guide—we were going to say educate—what must we think of one who tells us that an artist of very considerable merit certainly, but merit of a peculiar order, and who unfortunately chiefly confined his talents to the illustration of books, and has consequently not left a single great work behind him (we say "great" in the poetic sense, and not dismayed by the decorations of the stilette at Burleigh, with their figures "tight feet high")—that this artist, Thomas

Stothard should so have blinded her to the merit of all the rest of the world as to induce her to indulge in it. Yet so it is. In various passages in this volume we are told that Stothard was "the greatest historical painter this country ever produced;" that his book illustrations, produced in the early part of his industrious career, were of "the highest order of poetic composition;" that "nothing was ever more purely conceived or beautifully executed" than his illustrations of "Paradise Lost;" that his "Jacob's Dream," and the "Angels appearing to the Shepherds," will bear comparison with the compositions of the great master of the sacred school, Raphael; that his "Boaz seeing Ruth plaining" "reminds one of the old masters, to the finest of whose scriptural works it is in every way equal as a composition;" that "Stothard's drawings of these subjects (Cibber's figures of Melancholy and Having Madness at Bethlem) at once remind the observer of the sublimity of Michael Angelo;" that his picture of "The Vintage," "his choice in which, as usual, was dictated by having a frame that happened to fit the picture," was "universally admired, and allowed by artists and such as were capable of appreciating its excellence to bear a marked resemblance to Rubens in richness and depth of colour, whilst in drawing and grace it was not inferior to Titian;" that he had all the humour, without the "vulgarity," of Hogarth; in short, not to go into any further comparisons, that—



VIEW OF THE KING'S BALL, AT ST. JAMES'S, ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY, JUNE 4, 1789.

His genius was unlimited; it embraced every species of composition; every subject of the pencil—landscapes, portraits, cities, architecture, sea-pieces, animals, birds, flowers, fruits, costume, even insects, &c.;

in fine, that

It may be briefly said of the excellences of this great painter, that his chief characteristics lay in the taste and feeling with which he treated his subject; the judgment that guided and governed both; and, above all, in the heights and depths of his boundless imagination—an imagination so wonderful in itself, as comprehensive in its exercise, that, as no other country has ever yet produced a painter who excelled him in this, the highest attribute of genius, so an age may pass away before we again, if ever, shall number among our most illustrious men his equal as a second Stothard in the annals of our English school of art.

Such extravagant assertions as these, whilst they cannot add one leaf to the laurels of their unfortunate object, may not unlikely provoke the ignorant critic of the stone-throwing school to deny him any merit at all, and to treat the whole subject with ridicule. Let us, however, take a different course, and, having disposed of the "chaff" with which he is now smothered, let us endeavour to do justice to the memory and talents of an artist of very considerable merit, of great industry, and of still greater modesty and simplicity of purpose, and who only wanted the spur of ambition and the "bump of self-esteem" to have earned a much more elevated niche than he has attained in the temple of fame.

Thomas Stothard was entirely a self-taught genius, and in the worldly sense, also, he was a self-made man: few artists have been less indebted to fashion and the patronage of the great. He was born of humble parents. His father kept a public-house in Long-acre, and at an early period the son was apprenticed to a draughtsman of silk patterns in Spital-square. Here he employed his leisure hours in reading Homer and Spenser, and making impromptu illustrations of what he read. Some of these were one day seen by Harrison, the publisher of the "Novelist's Library," who was so pleased with them, that he commissioned the youth to make three sketches for one of his novels, for which he rewarded him not very munificently with half-a-guinea. This sealed Stothard's fate: he took to book illustration as a business (improving himself at the same time in the higher callings of art), and with his scanty earnings from this source, and from the silversmiths who also employed him in drawing patterns, added to the interest of £1200 which his father left him, eked out a modest competency. Mrs. Bray, in the passage we have last quoted from her, speaks of "imagination" as pre-eminent the distinguishing characteristic of Stothard. Now, we believe the truth to be the very reverse. A man who, to the end of his life, was content to take any subjects that were given to him by silversmith, bookseller, or printseller—whose best work, and probably the only gallery picture that will survive to posterity, "The Canterbury Pilgrimage," was itself a commission from a printseller, the price being £60; and whose last employment, when upwards of seventy years of age, was rambling through wind and dust and rain, on the banks of the Dove, copying fish and fishing houses and local scenery, for an edition of "Walton's Angler"—such a man could have very little imagination, considered in its highest attributes as a creative faculty, but, on the contrary, must have been essentially real and practical. A curious illustration, by the way, of his unimpulsive disposition is found in the little story of his wooing and wedding the future partner of his life, as thus related in the volume before us:—

Stothard, it seems, did not immediately win the object of his choice. But the affections of such a heart as his were incapable of chance. For some time he patiently preferred his suit, and at length gained the hand of the fair Rebecca. But, though his love was true and deep, it was always more or less accompanied with that serenity which formed a marked feature in his character. After he had led his beloved to the altar, not to lose an hour from his studies even on his wedding-day, he conducted home his bride, and then very quietly walked, down to the Academy, to draw from the antique till three o'clock, the hour at which it closed. There he sat by the side of a fellow-student named Scott, with whom he was intimate, and, after drawing the usual time, at length he said to his friend, "I am now going home to meet a family party. Do come and dine with me, for I have this day taken to myself a wife!"

Eleven children were, in due course, the reward of this calm proceeding. We have said that Stothard was eminently "real," and certainly, to a young man just struggling with his pencil for daily food and raiment, a wife and eleven children may be pronounced an astounding reality. It was one, too, which left him little opportunity to indulge in gratuitous fancies, or to lay up anything for posterity, even if he were inclined that way. Accordingly we are informed, that

So increasing a family obliged him constantly to labour, and often to accept commissions that were too trifling and of too minute an order for a painter of his master-mind and hand; for instance, such commissions as designing for pocket-books, ladies' fashions, sketches of court balls and amusements, Royal huntings, and for ordinary magazines and play-books. But, so great was Stothard's love of art, and the simplicity of his character, that he made his designs for them with the same care, and threw into them the same exquisite grace, which he bestowed on the higher order of his works.

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To all this we willingly adhere, adding this besides, that, in our opinion, his designs for these occasions, and, indeed, all his productions at this early period, when he had nothing but reality to follow, and his own simplicity of genius to guide him, were the best works he ever produced, and, admirable in themselves, fully entitle him to honourable mention as "the father" of an important school, namely, that for producing "beautiful illustrations as an accompaniment to the popular literature of England." His "View of the King's Ball at St. James's, on the King's Birthday, June 4, 1789," is one of the most exquisite and artistic studies it is possible to conceive of such a subject. The figures of the Prince and Princess going through the movements of a minuet are full of ease and grace and action; whilst the arrangement of the whole company is marked with rare propriety. The figures—King, Queen, courtiers, and all—are in perfect keeping; and no attempt is made to violate the decorum of such an occasion by breaking the level of the line of heads or figures, for the mere purpose of producing effect. Indeed, in the simplicity of his style at this period, Stothard reminds us of some of the very early artists of the Florentine school, Massaccio more particularly, whilst his accuracy and decision of hand in drawing warrant the appellation frequently

accorded him, of the "English Giotto." It is true that he ever forsook his own inimitable style, marked with graceful homely truthfulness, in vain efforts to imitate, first Mortimer, then Raphael (1792), then Rubens (1796), then Titian, and, lastly, Watteau (circa 1810-20), with not one of whom he had by nature a point in common.

Mrs. Bray thinks otherwise, however, and, speaking of his "beautiful picture of the 'Confirmation,'"—in reality a very commonplace prayer book illustration, she says, "He had now wholly emancipated himself from the school of Mortimer, and the very spirit of Raphael (whose compositions he had so deeply studied) seemed to live and breathe again in the works of Stothard" (!).

Now, we doubt the fact alleged, as well as the opinion propounded in this passage. Where, at this period (about 1790), had Stothard "so deeply studied the works of Raphael"? He had never at that time been out of England; and it was not till 1815, when he went to Paris for a fortnight, that, as far as we can learn, he had an opportunity of seeing a single painting by the great master referred to; and then he certainly caught a glimpse at the "Transfiguration," just as it was being packed up to be returned with other pictorial plunder to Italy; and of it, particularly the colouring, he expresses himself in a tone of admiration and astonishment which would go far in evidence, if we had no other, that until this time he had never known what Raphael as a painter was. With this exception, we have to believe that Stothard's means of studying Raphael were confined to the celebrated Cartoons, and to the prints in "Raphael's Bible," of both of which frequent mention is made in these pages.

Admirable, accurate, and graceful as a draughtsman, so far as representing what he understood (he was not master of the human figure, and seldom attempted it), he was weak and careless as to composition. Indeed, how could it be expected otherwise of an artist who in his life turned out "more than ten thousand designs," in not ten of which was his inventive faculty engaged? Mrs. Bray seems to admit this, for when, after affirming that "Stothard was the only painter who was ever fully equal to Hogarth in telling a continued story, that required the same characters to be repeated in different circumstances and positions," she admits that "Hogarth excelled him in being the author as well as the painter of his own tales; for what are Hogarth's pictures but novels, which appeal to the mind through the organ of sight, without the assistance of words to convey images, events, and ideas. Stothard embodied those already written for him."

Having in most cases to represent a simple event in a story, he did so with as few figures as possible, avoided complicated groupings, and, above all, that incidental by-play which to some of the great masters gives occasion for such ingenious display in the treatment of middle distances and backgrounds. His style, in short, was that especially adapted for sculpturesque treatment, and we are, therefore, not surprised at his success in his designs for the decorative parts of book illustrations, and for the frames and other decorative parts of bookbinding and Palace (all of which have not been executed), as well as for some other works of sculpture.

The same consideration will account for his disregard of colour, and his humble position as a colourist. A man who produced "more than ten thousand designs" for the graver, and in the course of nearly sixty years only exhibited ninety works, and those often of the most trivial kind; and snatched at random from his working stock, could not be expected to pay much attention to this department of art.

Stothard's practice (we are told) was never to paint a picture for Somerset House, but, when the time came for sending in, to take anything that lay about his painting-room or that was hanging up in his drawing-room, for which he happened to have a frame that would fit (the author's own italics), and to send it off to the Exhibition. Some of these were so small that they were often scarcely visible in the surrounding combination of large canvases and broad gilt frames; and that harmony and repose and truth of colour, which was so beautiful and so perfectly natural in him, was in a moment overpowered by the more glaring glare of the place. Many of Stothard's friends pointed out to him the paucity of colour in his pictures, and he would often say, "I have no colour, but I have a great deal of truth." He would often say, "I have no colour, but I have a great deal of truth." He would often say, "I have no colour, but I have a great deal of truth."

We cannot let this passage pass without a single observation upon its mischievous tendency, as calculated to bear upon the conduct of artists of the rising generation. Though we by no means pin our faith to the "vulgar" of our own Hogarth, we are sure to find, in the volume of cases, public opinion, just even to the "vulgar" of our own Hogarth, a powerful influence against his peculiar style, to say nothing of a host of others, is sufficient to redeem the multitude from the wholesale charge of insensibility and injustice implied in Mrs. Bray's remarks. Of course, those who they are overlooked in the crowd of more eager and more popular talents.

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We will not enter into a comparison between West and Stothard, or

their respective claims to be considered "the greatest living artist" of that day. We will only observe that at the period in question (about 1783-90) West was at the zenith of his fame, having been more than twenty years celebrated throughout the world as an historical painter of the highest order, whilst Stothard was only just setting out upon his more humble career, having, up to the year 1791 inclusive, exhibited only thirteen works at the Royal Academy, and these, with the exception of a "Holy Family," being the designs for his book illustrations, many of them in water-colours. When we consider this, and that Wilson, Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds, Morland, and many more whose names have survived to fame, were at work during the greater part of the period referred to, we think we may fairly acquit "good King George III." of any injustice in not seeking and singling out a young man of five and twenty, who had positively done nothing for fame or popularity, for the bestowal of "his Royal countenance and bounty." Let it be remembered, also, that the Royal patronage of West ceased in 1801, upon the King's illness, and that West's greatest works, namely, "Christ healing the Sick," "Christ rejected by the Jewish High Priest," and "Death on the Pale Horse," were executed after that date—when the artist was verging upon seventy years of age—so courageous is genius when left to its own resources!

Another equally groundless and unavailing complaint is that against a very distinguished amateur, himself an artist of no mean ability, and to whom the arts of this country are indebted, as well for the example of his patronage, as for the munificent collection which he bequeathed to the National Gallery at his death—we mean Sir George Beaumont. Mrs. Bray says:—

A circumstance, also, which might have contributed to injure him (Stothard) in the early part of his career, was, that an amateur landscape-painter, Sir George Beaumont, whose rank and fortune gave more authority to his opinions than from his own talents they were entitled to claim, never could understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard. And as Sir George's opinions very much set the fashion of his day in art, as to who was or who was not to be admired, in all probability Stothard suffered by soaring above his comprehension, and therefore being deprived of his praise.

Now, here again we will not enter into an argument with our authoress upon mere matters of opinion. In justice to Sir George Beaumont, however, who "could not understand or acknowledge the genius of Stothard," as exemplified in the numerous book illustrations executed by him in the early period of his career, in addition to half a dozen small unpretending sketches exhibited at the Royal Academy, let us state that that gentleman was only two years Stothard's senior, and submit that it is going a little too far to blame a young man of taste and fashion, of five and twenty or thirty, for not instinctively discovering the latent talents of the man who *sees to become* the "greatest historical painter this country ever produced."

A little attention to dates would have spared us much of this blundering; and it would have led to the exclusion of a passage which closely follows upon those just quoted, in which the name and authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds are brought as a set-off against the prejudices of an aged King and a very young baronet:—

In 1792 Stothard was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and exhibited his beautiful picture of the "Confirmation." Next, "Comus" was also illustrated, and several striking events in English history, such as the "Marriage of Henry V. with Catherine of France;" "Richard the First's return from Palestine;" that chivalrous King's meeting with Isaac Prince of Cyprus; six designs from "Telemaachus;" the "Dryads finding Narcissus," and various other works. The last ten cited were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and Mrs. Bray says:—"Great must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua Reynolds when he saw works not unworthy of the schools of Raphael and Parmegiano produced by one whom, but a few years before, he had singled out as the most promising of all the students in the Academy of which he was the head." Great, indeed, must have been the gratification of Sir Joshua, but greater still his astonishment at the circumstance described, seeing that these works were exhibited, the "Confirmation" in the summer of 1792, and the other ten in the summer of 1793, whilst Sir Joshua Reynolds died in February, 1792!

We have gone at considerable length into our consideration of this work, because, seeing, or fancying we see, the advent of brighter days for art not far distant, we feel the importance of all that relates to the art-education both of artists and of the public. And surely it is not by such fond and ill-judged rhapsodies as those we have been reading that a love for art is to be fostered, a right appreciation of art inculcated, or a respect for art-criticism inspired in the minds of the general public. Surely it is not encouraging to those about to adopt the arts as a profession, to be told that "the greatest historical painter" this country ever saw, or may hope to see, was so little appreciated, and so ill requited, that he was content to sketch book decorations and design ornamental plate for the tables of Royalty and the nobility to the last; and that, "as nothing came amiss to him," in 1800, a period of life when he should have been at the summit of fame, he was fain to accept a commission from Messrs. Rundle and Bridge for "a large transparency, which was displayed in front of their house and greatly admired on the jubilee day held in honour of George III. having reigned fifty years;" and that, on the rejoicings for the general peace in 1814, he was employed to paint one of four compartments of another transparency for a sort of rotary panorama, exhibited amongst other illuminations in Hyde-park, and which of the four, notwithstanding it was exhibited wrong side out, "was by far the most admired;" and that, for some *été* given by the Prince Regent at Carlton House, about this period, Stothard also painted a transparency, which was displayed in the supper-room, "but of which," the authoress says, "I do not know the subject;" and finally, that at the end of a long life, whilst thus employed, he was still so unknown to fame that the Mæcenas of the age—the Prince Regent, we mean—whilst looking at the aged painter so decorating the scene of an impending orgie, asked him "whether he was not a foreigner!"

No, no, not a thousand times no! The world is not all so base, so stupid, so pig-headed, that such things should be without some error of judgment, some error of direction or purpose in the artist himself, and which those of the rising generation would therefore do well to investigate, to bear in mind, and to avoid.

#### DARIEN; OR, THE MERCHANT PRINCE.\*

These volumes will be read with peculiar and painful interest as the last contribution to the literature of his country of a man endowed with no ordinary gifts of intellect—gifts which he has always used in a highly conscientious spirit, as the means of advancing, in an enlarged sense, the common interests of the great human family. To him the world was a theme which he loved to study as a book; turning back the pages of its history, and bringing the past, the present, and the future to throw their varied hues over a picture in which extreme distances of space and extreme diversities of feature were likewise blended with uncommon mastery of handling.

Eliot Warburton's active and productive genius is aptly exemplified in the very opening of the dedicatory epistle attached to the present volumes:—

Dear \* \* \*

From most of the various countries to which my vagrant propensities, from

time to time, have led me, I have despatched to you some such bulky MSS. as accompany this note, &c.

Ere yet the pages to which these words were intended to serve as the introduction were before the reading public the writer was again indulging his thirst for foreign adventure; and again, with an important task on hand, had set out upon a journey to that very new land to which these volumes relate—a task and a journey which he was never doomed to accomplish!

With a mind deeply affected by the sad and fearful calamity which has ranked Eliot Warburton amongst its victims, we opened the present volumes more with the intention of holding converse with the spirit of the writer in detached passages of poetic beauty, which we knew must abound in this as in all his other works, than of following out the thread of a continuous story to the end. And, in this musing and half-dreaming humour, we had not proceeded through many pages of the first volume when we came across a passage of sublime but melancholy thought, which it is almost impossible to dissociate from the cruel catastrophe which has since occurred, and of which it would almost seem to be prophetic. The veteran Lieut. McGregor (an admirably-drawn character, by the way), with whom the author makes agreeable acquaintance in the Highlands, and in company with whom he rambles over mountain and by stream in that wild country, holds forth in this manner in a moment of uncontrolled and devotional enthusiasm:—

"Behold!" he exclaimed, in a voice from which passion, and, strange to say, almost all national accent, was banished; "behold how the sun, the apostle of light, is sinkingly softly and meekly, though crowned with preternatural glory, into the crimsoned sea. His light is shining not for himself, but for the earth, so dark-some and so dead without his rays. Behold how many a loch and mountain gleam and gleam through the evening mist, as sunset invests them with rich gold and purple! Now he is gone; deep masses of indistinct shadow close over the silvering sea; and now, but for the rosy light that lingers on the sky and on Ben Lough's brow, no trace remains of the Life-giver—the Creator's delegate. He is gone; yet nature mourns him not; earth and ocean, man, bird, beast, and insect, secure in the faith that he will rise to-morrow—rise, with all his infinite effects, at the very moment which, if delayed, would cost the life of myriad myriads of rejoicing creatures. How weak and faltering is our voluntary faith compared with that which is instinctive! Yet is the moral sequence of events as consistent and as certain as those of night and day. Rebellious children as we are, we love, like our first parents, to stake the chances of sin's events against the certainty of great ones. The devil takes care to keep the bad chances just alive; but how greatly we are losers in the long run, we hourly feel—and shall feel far more when this life at the last shall thus close over us."

A few pages on we meet with the following reflection, evidently betokening a resigned rather than a cheerful mind:—

Our demands on happiness (or at least on pleasures) contract and expand in a wonderful manner, according as they are indulged in or denied. It would almost seem as if it were but the first spasm of contraction that is painful, and the first sense of expansion that is truly enjoyable. The tradesman is indifferent to comforts that would be delightful luxuries to the labourer; the prince is unconscious of enjoyments that would be intoxicating to his page. Hence, as is most righteous, the man whose sources of pleasure are most scanty has the widest range of possible delights; and he who possesses all that this world can bestow has a fearfully narrow pinnacle to stand upon, all around him offering only a comparative privation. Herein is contained an important cause of the balance (more equal than we generally believe) between the lot of one individual and another—between our own former and present state. The serenities that pervade the poor, the bereaved, the exiled, the sick, the dying, are often beyond our comprehension, yet they may be any day within our reach and our experience.

Another reflection, of a different character, but still suggestive of the existence of a highly imaginative temperament:—

It is curious to consider the invisible threads of destiny by which each human being is bound to some other, who walks about, all unconscious of the influence which his spiritual being, or a mere abstraction of him, is exercising upon his fellow-beings. Let us look along a street, and contemplate the crowds that are therein hastening to and fro, each with his mind's eye fixed on some invisible object; but all, as far as the general effect is concerned, appearing as confused and unconnected as the denizens of a disturbed ant-hill. Each of the human forms there moving about, and vulgarised into vagueness by the monotonous dominoes of calico or muslin or broadcloth, and the mask of smiles or frowns—each of these creatures is haunted by some phantom, whom in turn his phantom haunts. He or she is never alone. Always some imaginary presence, whether cheerful or depressing, is with them; and that wonderful variety of expression of countenance which we behold is caused by each wearer's unseen companions. Even when one man stops to greet another, his attention is not fixed on him alone; it is diverted by a host of invisible others, who are with him now, because they were with him (either in the flesh or out of the flesh) when he was last met. This is the true source of the distraction that men experience in a crowd. As at the old Roman feasts, each summoned guest brought his "shadow," and oftentimes very many; so the imaginary world is peopled to overflowing, and our own phantom goes jostling on through a crowd of other phantoms until it is well weary.

It is remarkable, also, to say the least of it, to find the author, in this his last work, published on the eve of embarking on a voyage across the Atlantic, dwelling upon disasters by sea: there are two vivid descriptions of shipwreck and two of ship-burning in these volumes. We extract one passage only from the account of a disaster of the latter kind:—

The remaining Spaniard was now on fire forward, and her dry sails burned up rapidly into three pillars of flame. The despairing crew had retreated to the lofty poop, and were trying to lower their boats; but Lawrence ranged up alongside and poured in a steady fire of musketry, under which they fell fast. Among them was seen a Dominican friar standing, with folded arms, awaiting his fate with stern composure. But, as soon as the Buccaneer was near enough to be recognised, he addressed Lawrence as an old acquaintance, and commanded him to cease firing, and to send his boat to take him on board. Lawrence crossed himself, and turned away. The firing was renewed for a few minutes, but the flames had now eaten their way aft, and were creeping up to the poop. The Buccaneer stood away to avoid the explosion which must soon take place, and the miserable Spanish crew threw themselves into the sea. There for a few minutes they remained floundering about, but they were soon suddenly twitched under water, and the quickly ensanguined waves showed that the sharks were busily at work. The friar's dark form was still to be seen on the ship, relieved of the flames, that towered up behind him: all at once they ceased, as if concentrating all their efforts below, and then shot up into the sky, scattering far and wide every remnant of the ship.

The following little bit will come home with telling effect to the heart of many, the object of whose affections are perilled upon the dark ocean:—

After a long pause, he observed to her that she did not seem pleased with the thought of leaving London. She replied that "all places were the same to her, except for one reason; she heard more news in London, and that amused her." In fact, she was like those who have lost dear relatives at sea, and who love to soothe their sorrows by sitting on the shore and watching the waves as they come and go, in some dreamy expectation that somehow they may bring tidings of those who have gone down among their fellows. Such was the news that Isabel watched for by the ebb and flow of life's great stream in London.

We now turn to the subject matter of this historical romance, which commences at that period when the tyranny of the Church of Rome was at its height, and its wickedness nearly at the full; when over the new as well as the old Continent its emissaries were torturing and roasting men's bodies, not for the good of their souls, but to hasten them on their way to eternal perdition! We allude to that critical moment when James II., the last and vilest of the Stuarts, sought

to restore the Pope's authority in Britain, and so to reduce the whole world into one huge priestly pandemonium; a consummation which happily for humanity, was averted by the glorious revolution which placed William of Orange upon the throne of these realms, and authoritatively denounced "the damnable errors" and still more "damnable" practices of Popery. Meanwhile, however, Spain—Catholic, bigoted Spain—held sway over her newly-conquered lands of the western hemisphere; and, whilst she sent their children to the stake, her galleons brought home the spoil of their wealth to gild an already rotten and declining dynasty. What Spain was then, and what she might have been, is a theme thus briefly, but nervously, touched upon:—

Spain is the country, of all Europe, in which imagination most delights to wander, and on which memory most loves to dwell. Those who know it only by its romantic history and easy literature can understand much of its deep interest; but those alone who have gazed upon its glorious landscapes, and breathed its delicious climate, can fully appreciate the charm it possesses for the mind and body.

No wonder that, in the adventurous olden time, this favoured land was fiercely fought for, and fiercely defended. No wonder that chivalry was here carried to perfection—that poetry proclaimed its triumphs—that art, in its finest forms, illustrated them, and that civilisation, in its most gorgeous though least consistent form, strove hard to find a shelter there.

But Rome, with her spiritual power, was more than a match for Spain with all her endowments. The Pope ruled in the person of her Kings; priests held in their hands the conscience of her people. Never had the Church of the Seven Hills such power over any nation; never had any nation such a claim upon her blessings; for Spain was not only obedient but enslaved to her control. In the palace, in the prison, at the death-bed, by the bridal couch, everywhere, and at all times, the priest was present and predominant. There was the most triumphant career of the Inquisition. There did the Holy Office exercise its functions uncontrolled; there *auto-da-fés* were celebrated with the highest pomp, and the Church's rebels perished by thousands in the flames.

With all these spiritual blessings superadded to her natural gifts, Spain ought surely to have been a perfect paradise. Yet it was not altogether, or, indeed, nearly so; and what matter there was of congratulation or honest pride was little referable to the *imperium in imperio* which Rome asserted over the souls and bodies of her Spanish slaves. Striking and sad contrasts met the eye two hundred years ago, as they do now. Gorgeous cathedrals, encrusted by miserable huts; whole streets of monasteries swarming with mendicants; haughty palaces surrounded with filth; orange groves reeking with foul smells. The state of Spain was contemptible in the midst of its splendour and its pride, and its moral and political contrasts were equal to those of magnificence and squalor that were ever neighbours to each other. Despotism vainly warred against petty rebellions; the Customs were set at naught by the contrabandists; the richest of all nations, as regarded precious metals, was the poorest in real wealth; and even the terrible power of the Church was frequently evaded by the Jew and the Mahometan.

The proceedings of an *auto-da-fé* are described with boldness and minuteness of outline enough to make the reader shudder and turn from the recital with loathing, but for the manly and terrible denunciations of the author against the wretches who battered and fattened upon these "offices" of the Holy Church, and the system which could pretend to support itself by such atrocities. We give an abridged extract from this passage:—

The procession was soon re-formed on the scaffold. The prisoners, of all descriptions, arrayed in one dense mass; their priestly judges standing apart, and between the two parties a pulpit, from which a Jesuit fulminated the awful censures of his church upon her victims; for most of them, his words were the last ever to be heard from a minister of religion. Though he preached with all the fiery eloquence of the south, it was probably not appreciated by many there: his theme was the glories of the Inquisition, the best supporter of the Church—how grateful its performances were in the sight of heaven; how blessed its agency on the earth; how merciful it was, how potent, how infallible!

After a long discourse, by way of peroration, the Jesuit read out the names and sentences of those who stood before him. Then, turning to the chief magistrate, he delivered his victims to his charge.

"The Holy Office," he added, in a calm benignant voice, "hath now discharged its duties. The Church delivers these, her rebellious children, over to the arm of this world's law, beseeching that their lives be not endangered and that no blood be shed!"

The soldiery had now laden the victims of the Inquisition with heavy chains, and were leading them away to the place of punishment, without the city walls. It is unnecessary to say that the Jesuit's recommendation to mercy was a mere form—a cruel lie. The condemned were urged along as rapidly as their condition would permit; some, unable to walk, had their dislocated limbs rudely borne along to the final agony.

And now that terrible arena is reached, and another roar of exultation rose from the fanatical crowd that thronged the space around it.

Within that space are thirty tall, stout stakes, each twelve feet high, and each furnished with a rude sort of seat about eight feet from the ground. These stakes are disposed in two circles, one within the other; a heap of dried furze and firewood lies piled at the foot of each: in a small brazier, close by, there is a small but very lively fire. The victims, as they arrive, are hurried to their allotted stakes. Ten of them, who had professed "penitence," are then quietly, and with horrible *sang froid*, strangled by the executioners; their yet warm corpses then hoisted up and chained on the inner circle of stakes. For the "impenitent" a more prolonged suffering remained. A ladder is placed against each stake, and the victim is compelled to mount it until he reaches the seat, to which he is bound firmly with wet cords, his legs dangling downwards towards the faggots. All this occupies a cruelly long time, though many zealous hands assist. At length all the preparations are completed; and high over the heads of the eager multitude are to be seen the thirty forms of their doomed fellow-creatures—some swaying themselves to and fro, as far as their cords will allow, in agonized suspense; some proudly, nobly calm; and some, scarcely more tranquil—the "penitents," whose sufferings are ended, and whose lifeless heads hang down upon their breasts.

They formed an awful group—those martyrs, or whatever else they were, elevated there; shined on, as if in mockery, by the calm setting sun; while their black robes, with the emblazoned flames and devils, wave about in the breeze, and give an appearance of quivering life even to the dead.

But the people grow impatient, as at a bull-fight, when they thirst for blood and cry for the matador. Fierce fanatic yells salute the victims' ears, and, in a phraseology well understood by the frequenters of such scenes, some voices call out to—"Heard them! heard the heretics!" Thereupon, an executioner seizes a long lance, furnished at the point with a bunch of furze dipped in oil. This he lights at the brazier, and then thrusts it, flaming, into the nearest victim's face, pressing the thorny brand so closely to the mouth as almost to stifle the wild shriek for mercy that bursts from the sufferer's lips.

"Let us see him!" shout the multitude; "let us see if the bearding is well done!" The brand is removed, and, oh God! what a fearful change has been made in thy handiwork by that inquisitorial touch! So little of the countenance remained, that, scorched, and shrivelled, and featureless, it seemed no longer human; the very organs of the voice were changed; the wretch's shrieks had settled into a faint, prolonged, and wild unearthly moan!

And now the faggots beneath are lighted, and the flames with forked tongues dart up and lick the victim's feet at first; and then his knees, which again contract in his agony, double up and set fire to the serge upon his breast, which burns moulderly but kills not. And at the same time the other faggots are lighted, and thirty fires blaze up at once, and there are sounds most horrible to hear, and dark figures writhing in the flames most horrible to see, and overpowering smells of scorching flesh; and the people are yelling in nerve and frantic glee; and their inquisitorial priests hold up their hands to heaven and solemnly consign the souls of the departing sufferers to the last—the ghostly enemy of man. The sacrifice is ended; the last heart of the heretics has ceased to beat; consummated is the triumph of the Church of Rome.

But the principal subject of the book, as the title implies, is the scheme for colonising the Isthmus of Darien, set afoot towards the end of the seventeenth century by a Scotchman of the name of Paterson. The scheme was favoured, in the first instance, by William III., and a large subscription list was speedily filled, in which Scotland figured to the tune

\* A Historical Romance. By Eliot Warburton, author of "The Crescent the Cross," &c. 3 vols. Colburn and Co. 1852.

\* We need hardly remind the reader that Mr. Warburton was one of the passengers in the ill-fated *Amazon*.

## GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. VIII.—NORTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

22



Belt's Shakspeare—Broadwood's Grand Piano—Ornamental Cellings and Room Decorations, in Encaustic Painting, Stucco, &amp;c.

Wentley Carved Oak Cabinet—Carved Screen—Tea-wood—Tunbridge Wells Inlaid Tables—Furniture in great variety.

Pillar of Artificial Stone—Fox and Henderson's Patent Derrick Crane—The Royal Heraldic Carved Chair—Looking-glass Frames, &amp;c.

Great Hydraulic Press used in Raising the Britannia Bridge—Carved and Inlaid Tables, Cabinets, Frames, &amp;c.

The Illustrated London News Printing Machine, on the vertical principle—Appel's Centrifugal Pump—Tool-making Machinery—Ornamental Furniture.

Steam Sugar-cane Crushing Machine—Patent Tile Machine—Stuart's Crane—Soda-water-making Machine—Wood Carvings and Decorative Furnitures.

23



Ornamental Stucco-work and Specimen of Encaustic Ceiling—Watford Co's Great Marine Engine, with Model of Watt's First Steam-engine &amp;c.

Cap or Taylor Maché and Cabinet Japan-ware—Marble Pillars—Stuart's Great Stone Cross—Engraved Books for the Blind.

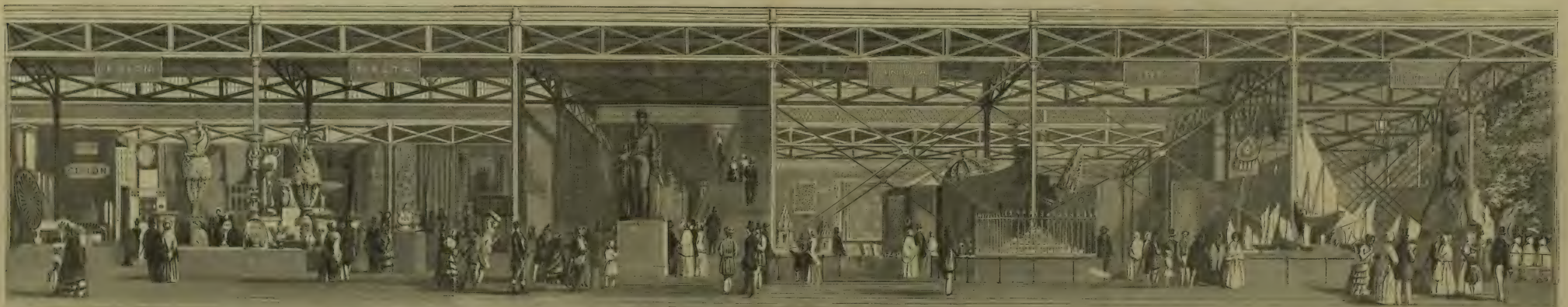
Geometric Staircase—Hill and Delamare's Patent Envelope-Folding Machine—Spicer Brothers' Mile-and-a-half Long Sheet of Paper.

Stevens's Glass Mosaic—Candelabra—Statuettes—Columns and Models in Various Coloured Terra Cotta—Alabaster, Spar, &amp;c.

Groups of Statuettes in Parian—Models of Mexican Figures, in full costume—Frescoes, &amp;c.

Jersey Granite and Gneiss—Carved Sideboard (Signifying Wagon Charts)—Specimens of Jersey and Guernsey Knitting—Shell-work.

24



Cinnamon, Coffee, and other raw materials the produce of Ceylon—Faints joined with the various woods of Ceylon.

Jugs and Vases of Carved Stone—Inlaid Marble Table-tops—Tilamoo Silver-work—Specimens of Bookbinding—Bathurst—Lace, &amp;c.

Daguer's Carvings—Dresden Statue of the Virgin of Date—Design for a National Gallery—Carpenter.

Models of Hindoo Temples—Various Specimens of Indian Manufactures—Royal Bed, with Silk and Velvet Mattress and Covering—Ivory Chair from Goolah King.

Durr-I-Nihar Diamond—Necklace with 234 Pearls—Pearl Robe and Esméral's Girdle &amp; 18th Child—Silk Carpet, price £200.

Clay Figures representing the various castes of the Hindoos—Glazed Pottery-ware—Ivory Carvings—Silk and Gold—Models of Guns, Boats, and Ships.

of £200,000, England contributing £200,000, and Hamburg £200,000. With this vast sum, vast considering the time, Paterson and his associates went to work with energy, drawing freely on their supposed capital for the equipment of the first expedition on a scale commensurate with its importance. The very greatness of the scheme, and its early promise of success, however, tended to its defeat. The merchants of London were astounded at the magnitude of the enterprise; and the East India Company, in particular, were thrown into a panic, and remonstrated against the scheme in a petition to the King. It appears that they had some pretence for so doing, as the East Indies had been unfortunately inserted in Paterson's charter, with a view to trading from the opposite side of the Isthmus, and even Africa also:—

The English Parliament then met, and the Darien scheme was too popular a subject not to be made a matter of eager debate. The feeling of the Parliament was hostile. It even impeached some of its members for joining in a scheme "so injurious to English commerce." The King saw fit to yield to the altered tone of public feeling; he actually made a sort of apology for the encouragement he had bestowed upon the scheme; he confessed "that he had been misled by his advisers," and he at once revoked all his favourable dispositions toward the company. The English subscriptions were withdrawn, and, under a torrent of imputations, Hamburg and Holland, after some squabbling (and displaying any fear of England as their motive for doing so), likewise withdrew.

Scotland was then left to conduct her enterprise single-handed, only guarded by such privileges to the company as the King had not ventured to retract. Far more merciful would it have been to have suppressed it utterly, than first to have allowed the expedition to take place, and then cruelly have consigned its volunteers to destruction!

The Scotch party, however, still held on their way with all the more determined purpose for being left to themselves. But, unfortunately, they were actuated too deeply by the spirit of jobbing, which has been the bane and ruin of many of the finest public projects in all times. After some difficulty in collecting the subscriptions and the necessary stores, owing to a pressure and scarcity which prevailed at the time, the expedition was pronounced ready to set sail:—

The rotten ships, gaily painted and decked with flaunting flags, were filled with rotten provisions, most carefully made up, in order to conceal the imposture. Certain boxes of goods and merchandise, also of a very inferior description, were placed in the ships, in order to traffic with the natives of the Land of Promise, as well as with the Christian inhabitants of the West Indian Islands, for provisions. With these goods in view were sent, having exorbitant value upon every article.

To crown all, these ill-fated ships were commanded by coarse, brutal, and ignorant captains, jealous of, and hostile to, one another. The "Council" which accompanied them had no superior, no decisive authority. There was no chief, and every one aspired to command; the ingenuity of man could not have devised a plan more evidently an rehearsal. Paterson had been allowed no voice in any of the proposed arrangements; through jealousy, he had not even been named as one of the Council. He entered his ship as ignorant of her equipment as any seaman on board. He proposed, indeed, even then, to hold an inspection of the stores before the ships weighed anchor, but this was angrily forbidden, for reasons which are not difficult to divine.

We pass over the graphic account of the voyage of the fleet of five vessels which started under these dubious auspices. The little band of colonists landed on Golden Island, at the mouth of the harbour of Aota, and immediately "climbered up to the highest point, and followed with delighted eyes the finger of Paterson, as he pointed out the various beauties of the promised land. Every spot visible on the wild horizon was full of interest to them. Each bay might yet shelter friendly fleets; each tuft of palm-trees might shade an adventurer's future home; each bold promontory might support a fortress on which the dear country's flag should wave!"

Such the promise—how bitter the disappointment, how great the shipwreck of great aspirations, is matter of painful history, the details of which are given with vigorous and truthful colouring in the remaining pages of this work. The author, however, hazards the expression of his conviction, that, "had it not been for England's fatal jealousy, and the King's unworthy prejudice, there is little doubt that a city would there have been founded to which all the commercial capitals of the universe must finally have yielded precedence."

This observation opens up a wide field for philosophic speculation, upon which it would be useless now to enter, however intrinsically interesting in the abstract. How might not the destinies of the British nation, and of the new lands peopled by it, have been altered from what they have since been, if we had a century and a half ago possessed this key to the Pacific Ocean, and if Californian gold had reached us earlier, to prevent the occasion for an odious tea duty? England and America might still have been in the relation of parent and child, or at least of sisters; the principle of resistance to Kings and kingly prerogatives, which was so signally yet, and so successfully established, as the result of the American war, would not have been included amongst the precedents of history; and is it going too far to say that the French revolution itself might have been averted, or modified in its features and conditions; the wild European anarchy which ensued prevented; the Bourbons still on the throne of France; Bonaparte perhaps still living as a retired officer on half-pay; Waterloo unstained by human carnage; and our national debt still at the modest figure of some £100,000,000, if not wholly paid off?

In taking leave of these volumes we have only to add that we have seldom met with any work in which the realities of history and the poetry of fiction were more happily interwoven, in which a greater variety of character and incident was concentrated within the same space. The female characters are of exquisite beauty, and give a charm to the rougher features of the narrative which it would be impossible to surpass or overrate; but we will not anticipate the pleasure of the reader by introducing them hastily, even by name, on the present occasion.

**HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND GENEALOGICAL ATLAS.** Designed and Compiled by HENRAGE LOWTH. London: Simpkin and Marshall. Birmingham: J. Glover.

Addressing itself more especially to educational purposes, this atlas will certainly be found useful to teachers and pupils, and equally so to all interested in European history, as being, perhaps, the most concise compendium of historical reference yet published. Besides the mapping out of History, Biography, and Genealogy—of itself a novelty to claim attention, and executed with much skill and perspicuity—there is added a translation of the valuable historical summary of Henage's great French work on "Universal History," all which, with the typographical neatness and moderate price of the work, must ensure for it a very general circulation.

**INNOCUOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PERCHA.**—A process for causing gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structure necessary for the support of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, has been invented by Mr. Truman, of 23, Old Burlington-street, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed, the bulk and weight of the apparatus usually made use of is avoided, and the painful effects of the pressure of hard metal upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutta percha admitting of the closest contact with them without inconvenience. The substance is also coloured by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple and without any complexity, is perfectly efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it is intended very completely.

THE BEGINNING OF A GREAT CHANGE.

"A YEAR of greater anomalies," it has been remarked, "than 1851 has never been witnessed. To the mass of the people it has been the most prosperous on record; while to the mercantile classes, owing to their having speculated for rising prices in the face of increased production and cheaper transit, it has been chequered by anxiety and prolonged losses." But the mercantile classes have not been the only sufferers in this year. The landowners in many cases have been obliged to lower their rents. The farmers in almost every district have complained; and we must believe that, in general, both farmers and landowners have been suffering. Such a combination of circumstances as great prosperity in the mass of the people, great manufacturing activity, great exports and great imports, and distress amongst merchants, farmers, and landlords, has rarely, if ever before, existed.

It has been noticed, year after year, with some exultation, by the organs of Free Trade, that large quantities of corn have been imported, and all have gone into consumption. But the mere statisticians who record such facts very often neglect to notice their causes and to trace their consequences. For that purpose minds of a different order are required. There is a minute and increasing division of labour in literary pursuits, as well as in cabinet-making and engineering; and, taking some of the facts which other persons have frequently brought before the public, we shall confine our attention to what has gone before and what is likely to come after them. Statements of facts, though always instructive, are not all that is necessary; some are very generally omitted, and those who examine them with care discover in them relations and connecting links which often escape the notice of those who record them.

Every one knows that a great improvement has taken place in the condition of the people in connexion with an alteration in our commercial laws. The average quantity of wheat and flour, stated as wheat, entered for consumption in the three years prior to 1846, when the Parliament altered the Corn-laws—the alteration to take place prospectively in 1849—was 1,638,412 quarters. The average quantity of the three years ending 1851, including only eleven months of the last year, was 5,881,852 quarters. Thus, exclusive of all other kind of grain, amounting to 5,600,000 quarters more annually, there has been consumed, since 1849, upwards of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat annually more than prior to 1846. In the same period no land has gone out of cultivation; but more wheat has been grown at home since 1849 than before. There has been, therefore, in these latter years, an annual increase of consumption equivalent to one-fifth, or even one-fourth, of the whole.

Before 1846 the upper and middle classes, and their immediate dependents and retainers, had as much bread to eat as they cared for. They eat no more now than they did then. Their numbers have increased somewhat in the interval, but nothing equal to one-fifth, nor even one-fiftieth, of the whole population. The bulk, therefore, of the large quantity eaten more than before has fallen to the share of the lower classes. Since 1849, these classes have actually consumed, man for man, woman for woman, and child for child, nearly one-fifth more bread than before. Where they ate four quarters loaves per week before 1849, they have since eaten five. But amongst those called, very improperly perhaps, the lower classes, except the phrase be understood in its material sense as the enduring foundation on which the whole society rests, there are many who were in receipt of good wages and who consumed as much bread formerly as now. From that we may infer, therefore, that the greater part of the increased consumption has taken place amongst the very poorest of the lower classes, who have actually eaten in the last three years one-fifth more food than formerly.

This looks at the question merely under the aspect of quantity, without reference to price. But in the same interval the price of wheat has fallen a full fourth, from 52s. 3d. to 38s. Generally speaking, there has been no corresponding fall of wages; in many branches of business there has, in fact, been a rise, and in almost all branches, employment has been unprecedentedly continuous and active. As examples and proofs, we may observe that the whole exports of the United Kingdom, which are a test of the work done, have been—

In 1849 .. .. .	£58,910,883
1850 .. .. .	65,756,032
1851 .. .. .	69,314,272
Average of three years .. .. .	64,327,396
Average of 1844-6 .. .. .	58,894,083
Average increase .. .. .	£5,433,313

Men not much accustomed to deal with millions will at once conclude that an increase of upwards of five millions sterling in our export trade is an enormous sum; and so it is. The imports at the same time have kept pace with the exports; and, in fact, to the annoyance of such gentlemen as Mr. Newdegate, have exceeded them. Cotton and silk, depending like wheat on the seasons, are varying in quantities; and, the last two years having been unfavourable for both these crops, the imports of cotton and silk have not exactly kept pace with other things. Still in these articles, the staples of our manufactures, and in hides, timber, drugs, and all other things necessary for the successful prosecution of our industry, there has been a great and a continual increase. In the year 1848 our exports fell off very considerably, but that was a year of Continental disturbance, and our trade suffered from the convulsions of our neighbours: with this exception, both our imports and our exports have gone on continually increasing. The latter have amply paid for the former; and testifying to the fact, that, in conjunction with a great increase in the quantity of corn at the command of the people, and a reduction of its price, there has been a continual increase of employment at comparatively high wages. We may expect from that circumstance to find that the imports of other articles on which the workpeople are likely to spend their wages are also increased. They are, in fact, great consumers of cotton and woollen garments, if not of silk, and a great part of the increased importation of cotton and wool is for their use. These articles have become cheaper as well as more abundant; and thus they are better clothed, as well as better fed. Without going very deeply into the statistics of the articles they consume, we shall merely remark, that coffee, tea, sugar, dried fruits, provisions of all kinds, the imports of which have successively increased since 1842, have again very much increased in the year that has just elapsed. Thus the consumption of tea in the eleven months of 1851, for which the tables are published, was 49,764,193 lb., against 47,302,173 lb. in 1850. That increased consumption is almost entirely due to the lower classes. The consumption of some other articles in eleven months of the two years for which the accounts are published we will place before our readers in a tabular form:—

Oxen	Sheep	Hives	Coff-ee—cwt.	Currants—cwt.	Sugar—cwt.
1850—26,035	121,395	6,612	29,008,273	3,062,095	5,403,130
1851—33,062	161,926	14,971	30,170,049	419,210	6,201,234

All these masses of articles are consumed by the humbler classes; and the increased consumption of them, in conjunction with a much greater increased consumption of bread, speaks volumes in favour of the improved material condition, not of any one little class, but of the bulk of the working people.

Consistently with the complaints of the farmers, the landowners, and the mercantile classes, the imports of some articles of which they are the principal consumers have not increased. Thus, ornamental glass, gloves, spirits, wines, spices of all kinds, are diminished in 1851; and from such facts we may infer that the middle and upper classes have not been proportionably so well off as the lower classes. In fact, the national prosperity has been emphatically the prosperity of the lower classes. The upper and middle classes have not been proportionably

enriched. The tide which has hitherto carried these classes apart, in respect to their condition and enjoyments, making, as Mr. Gladstone and others have pathetically bewailed, the "poor poorer, and the rich richer," has now effectually turned, and is bringing them together. We have been told the same fact in other language. The mingling of all classes at the Exhibition is one confirmation of it; men of all ranks and conditions crowding the railway carriages is another. The fact known to us before is rather confirmed than revealed by these statistics, and, if we have not arrived at a turning point for society, there can be no question that the change noticed is the herald of a great improvement in the condition of the people. It is a startling and delightful fact that, the MANY have begun to overtake the FEW in respect to material enjoyments. It seems as if the former had reached a point at which they could not be deteriorated further in relation to the others without injuring these; and at which the few could not obtain further improvement except by improving the many. A process has begun, then, by which the latter are gradually rising to the standard of the former; and the few, learning to treat lightly, as is the fact, the material enjoyments their ancestors delighted in, will have no other goal before them but that of the intellect opening up new sources of happiness and greatness for all. By Channing and other writers this has been named the age of diffusion, and it now emphatically deserves the name, by diffusing pretty equally over all material comforts and enjoyments as well as knowledge.

In former times very great changes took place in the condition of society, but, in general, the persons who brought them about failed to notice them, and they were not recorded till long after they had come into existence. Changes are still going on, but it is a part of our good fortune to live surrounded by numerous observers, whose duty it is, and who find an ample reward in doing it, to notice all changes as they arise, and chronicle them for the general benefit. We are thus made aware of changes when they commence; we learn to appreciate them with more kindness and receive them with more toleration than our ancestors. We are better prepared for their consequences, and do not attempt, by penal enactments, by racks and dungeons, by the gallows and the faggot, to drive back the advancing waves of improvement. For the improvement of the lower classes now all other classes are prepared. They have felt that it was needed, and have laboured to effect it. That it has begun and is making rapid progress, the few facts we have quoted unanswerably demonstrate. That it will continue, is not so certain. The great increase in their command over the necessities of life may be only temporary; we hope it will be permanent, and we shall state some of the reasons for this hope.

It has been repeatedly noticed, that, whenever a spurt takes place in prosperity, and the multitude take a step upwards, it requires a long period to degrade them to their former level. Men aspire to good and cling to good, and only a long series of adverse circumstances can drive them from it. With us the multitude have a clear conception of material enjoyment; they see it continually before their eyes, and, as they attain so they will keep it. Far from going back, what they now get will only be a stepping-stone to help them upwards to the highest point of civilisation.

From the increased command of food now obtained by the multitude, we may expect a physical improvement in the population. Plenty gives vigour. A deficiency of food, accompanied as it necessarily is by all other deficiencies, degrades both body and mind. To the vast increase of the supply of food we have noticed there appears no limit. There may be temporary interruptions, from bad seasons, and even from wars, to the increase; but the skill and eagerness with which the work of production is now carried on in almost every land are guarantees of continued abundance. There is amongst men a disposition to get wealth by honest exertion. From the present and future abundance there will grow a stronger generation. The spindle-shanked, hollow-checked labourers of the southern agricultural districts will disappear—children born in these plentiful times will be stouter and more healthy than their progenitors. They will be able to appreciate the greater comforts and wider accommodation that are now admitted to be necessary for the very humblest. With improved bodies there will be vigorous minds; and, while the intellect of the few will be directed only to intellectual improvements, the intellect of the many will grow powerful, and be capable of appreciating all that the few may discover. As the rule, the human race never retrogrades, and the advances now rapidly making are the means of making more rapid advances in future. Great as are the wonders already achieved by industry and intelligence, they are, probably, trifling compared with those which will be achieved by our successors. The different progress made by a community like that of one of our West India Islands, where the bulk of the inhabitants were slaves, and a community like that of the United States, or of New South Wales, where the majority are free, the advantages of fertility and proximity to markets being on the side of the West India Islands, indicates the difference between the past progress of the bulk of the nation, when stinted in food and stinted in mind, and its future progress, now that food is abundant and the whole nation becoming intellectual.

The economical considerations connected with this change are also of great importance. As the rule, saving is generally made by the middle classes; and though small savings made by the humbler classes amount in the year, and in the course of years, to a considerable sum, yet is the bulk of the national capital annually increased chiefly by the savings of the middle classes. All the coffee, sugar, tea, and bread-stuffs imported have gone into consumption; and except the profit made by the mercantile classes on the importations, which in the present case has been nil, but, on the contrary, there has been a great loss, and except the profit made by small dealers on the articles when purchased for consumption, this class of imports has supplied no means of accumulation. The farmers complain of losing capital, the landowners are not gaining it. So far as the manufacture of cotton, wool, silk, &c., has been profitable, it has supplied a means of accumulation; but we are assured by the falling prices, which are always disadvantageous to capitalists and all who have stock on hand to dispose of, and by the low rate of interest—2 or 2½ per cent on good bills—that the profits of manufacturers have not lately been relatively large. The accumulation of capital is slow, then, in comparison with the greatly increased consumption by the bulk of the people. Nevertheless, as consumption is not checked, and capital is very abundant. New inventions, facilitating production, have less capital necessary to attain a given end. We may add, therefore, that it is far less the savings of the capitalists than something else, namely, the general increase of knowledge, industry, and skill, which is the cause of our enterprises and supplies the means for carrying them out.

It is plain from these circumstances, that with the large volume in the physical condition of the people, implied in their larger command of the necessities of life, and with an entire want of interest, there is combined in their position an increasing means of carrying on enterprise, as the facts substantiated by the numbers and others show, and of making themselves to the highest level on which any class of society stands. They not only are rising, but are gathering to the means of rising faster. While certain vague theories and vain notions are making about the consumption of industry, and are really making it, so far as they can, to the slavery of their own consciences, its consumption in any and every reasonable course, is going rapidly forward, and is provided for by the necessary progress of wealth.

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## ENGLISH SONGS & MELODIES.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THE SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KNT.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, III.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

Number, with  
[MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, &c. 1s.

### WORDS OF THE SONGS.

#### THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

[AIR—"How stands the glass around."]

How mournful is my fate!  
I've lost my hope, my love, my joy;  
My heart is desolate,  
And beats but to deplore.  
Thy father went before,  
And left but thee to bless me, boy;  
Thy face was bright as day,  
Thy voice like music's sound:  
The voice is hushed, the light is quenched,  
In the cold, cold ground.

#### II.

But yet thou sleepest well;  
It was a glorious field, my son,  
On which thy father fell.  
Ah, double grief is mine!  
Alike his fate and thine!  
'Twas hard such love to yield, my son;  
'Twas hard to lose you both,  
E'en though your country found;  
But flowers are springing from your graves,  
In the cold, cold ground.

#### III.

The cheerful leaves unfold,  
As they were looks of thine, my boy,  
To bid me be consoled,  
And learn to hope and pray.  
They seem to smile and say,  
"The grave is powerless to destroy."  
The sunshine gilds my face;  
Love, like the flowers around,  
Points smiling up to Heaven, my boy,  
From the cold, cold ground.

### NOTICE TO QUIT.

[AIR—"As down in the meadows."]

#### I.

Love plagued me so much when he dwelt in my heart,  
That I gave the tormentor a hint to depart;  
But he would not obey me: "Oh, why should I go?  
You must," he exclaimed, "have a tenant, you know.  
And should I forsake you, Ambition, perchance,  
Might be the next comer, to lead you a dance;  
He'd vex you, perplex you, and lure you astray;  
So you'd better be wise, and allow me to stay."

#### II.

"I care not for Fame or Ambition," I cried;  
"I ask but for quiet, and nothing beside."  
"All folly!" said Love; "and if Glory should fail,  
Some passion less noble your heart would assail.  
You must have a tenant to keep the house tight,  
And if Glory won't suit you, why Avarice might."  
"Enough!" I replied; "let us argue no more!"  
And he's tenant again, firmer fixed than before.

### NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

#### THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

ANY songs have been written to the noble and impressive air "How STANDS THE GLASS AROUND." The melody bears so strong a resemblance to the tune of "Why, Soldiers, why"—a song popular in the earlier part of the last century—as to render it very probable that the few alterations which it contains were chiefly made to suit the metre and sentiment of the words beginning "How stands the Glass around," commonly known as "General Wolfe's Song," and traditionally said to have been written and

sung by him on the night preceding the battle of Quebec. Although originally adapted to words of a bacchanalian character, there is perhaps no air in all English or any other music better calculated than this to convey the expression of the deepest pathos and lamentation.

#### NOTICE TO QUIT.

"AS DOWN IN THE MEADOWS."—This appears to have been the original title of the present air. More than a century ago it had acquired great popularity, and formed one of the tunes incorporated into several of our ballad operas; among which may be mentioned Gay's *Polly* (in 1728), a sequel to his *Beggar's Opera*, but which, on account of the political tendencies and allusions of its predecessor, was forbidden to be represented. Some years ago, however, the opera of *Polly* was produced at Drury Lane Theatre, for the benefit of Michael Kelly; but notwithstanding the beauty and the pleasing character of many of its melodies, it did not obtain any favour with the public.



## LOVERS' QUARRELS.

[AIR—"Come, sweet lass."]

I.

LET'S be wise,  
And cease repining;  
Love is shining  
From our eyes:  
And taunts no more arise.  
After the rain  
The sunshine smiles again;  
And birds make music rare  
When storms have cleared the air.

II.

Love, like flowers,  
Blooms all the sweeter  
And completer  
After showers.  
That fill with balm the bowers.  
When the wind blows,  
The bright flame brighter glows;  
And kisses after strife  
Make Love the joy of Life.

## HAPPY LOVE.

[AIR—"Chloe sleeping."]

I.

Tell me, ye waving woods and throbbing ocean,  
Ye hills and streams, ye landscapes glowing fair,  
Why in my heart ye wake such new emotion?  
And ye, O skies, with all your worlds, declare,  
What is this secret, deep, untold delight,  
Unknown before, that fills me in your sight?

II.

There came an answer to my thought's appealing,  
When she I love look'd upward to my face;  
Her eyes were fountains bright with new revealing,  
The sweet interpreters of nature's grace;  
And when she spoke, I press'd her lips impearl'd,  
And knew 'twas Love that beautified the world.

## THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

[AIR—"Balance a straw."]

I.

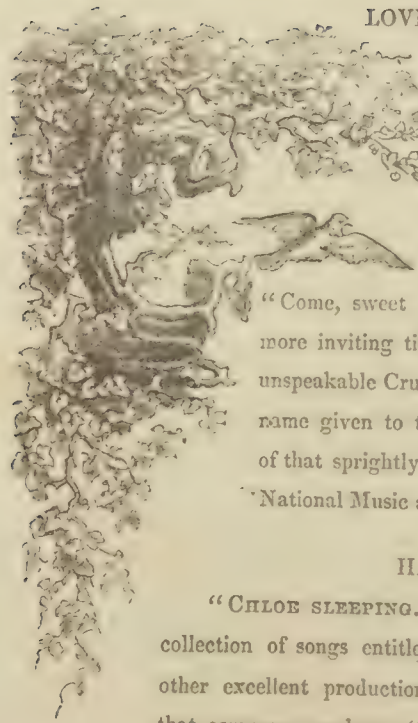
THROUGH the green lanes of England, the long summer  
day,  
We wandered at will in our youth's merry May;  
We gathered the blooms o'er the hedge-rows that hung,  
Or mocked the sweet song that the nightingale sung.  
In the autumn we knew  
Where the blackberries grew,  
And the shy hazel-nuts hidden deep in the shade;  
Or with shouting and cheer,  
When the Christmas drew near,  
In search of the ripe ruddy holly we strayed.

II.

But the green lanes of England, though dear to us then,  
Were dearer by far when we grew to be men;  
When the heart's first emotions were fervent and pure,  
And the world had no grief that a smile could not cure.  
'Twas beneath the green leaves,  
In the calm summer eves,  
That we breathed the young hopes in our bosoms that  
burned;  
Or in love's gentle eyes  
Read the tender replies,  
That shewed the fond passion as fondly returned.

III.

Ye green lanes of England, wherever we roam,  
Ye are linked in our hearts with the memories of home,  
With the sports of our childhood, the love of our prime,  
And the pensive delights of a soberer time.  
Other lands may be fair,  
With their balm-breathing air,  
And their beauties and grandeurs that charm or appal;  
But to young and to old,  
Till our hearts shall grow cold,  
Shall the green lanes of England be dearer than all.



## LOVERS' QUARRELS.

GREENWICH PARK," OR "COME, SWEET  
LASS."—A popular tune, to which Gay, in  
1720, adapted some words for the *Beggar's  
Opera*. D'Urfey's earlier song, beginning

"Come, sweet Lass," and written to the same tune, has a still  
more inviting title, namely, "Slighted Jocky, or Coy Moggy's  
unspeakable Cruelty." In Playford's *Dancing Master*, 1698, the  
name given to this tune is "Greenwich Park." The melody is  
of that sprightly character, free from vulgarity, of which English  
National Music affords so many illustrations.

## HAPPY LOVE.

"CHLOE SLEEPING."—A delightful air by Dr. Arne, published in the  
collection of songs entitled *Lyric Harmony*; a work containing several  
other excellent productions for which we are indebted to the genius of  
that composer, such as, "Where the Bee sucks," "To fair Fidele's grassy  
Tomb," "Gentle Youth," &c. The present air, "Chloe sleeping," is probably altogether  
unknown to the public in the present day—a mystery the solution of which must be sought  
for in causes that by no means imply any want of merit in the composition.

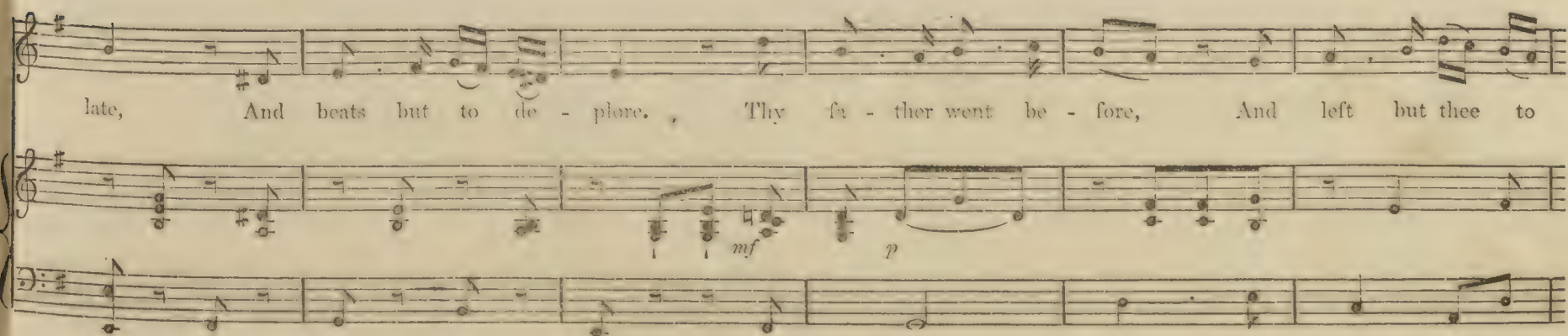
## THE GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND.

"BALANCE A STRAW."—This once highly popular English air was used in 1772 as the  
concluding portion of the "Servant's Medley," in the opera of *Love in a Village*. It is

also in a Collection of Songs printed in 1758, in which it is set to some words beginning  
"From the man whom I love though my heart I disguise," and is stated to be composed  
by Mr. Oswald, who was a music-publisher in St. Martin's Churchyard, and composer  
of many of the favourite songs that were sung at Vauxhall and other public places. Indeed,  
it does not possess any indication of having been composed earlier than about a century  
ago, at which period, as we are told, it was adapted to a song written on a celebrated  
posture-master or balancer, and thereby attained the name of "Balance a Straw." It is  
also said that this tune has been set to some of the chimes of our country churches. The  
custom of adapting secular airs as well as those of a religious character to the purpose of  
church-chimes is probably as old as the time of Charles the Second; that of tuning church-  
bells to playing *sacred* airs only is, of course, of a still more distant date. In either case, the  
custom was, in my opinion, "more honoured in the breach than in the observance;" for even  
in the case wherein the sacred character of an air might have tended to create a prestige in its  
favour, that prestige was endangered by the ineffective and discordant manner in which the  
air was "tolled out" upon the bells; and in the case where, as in the present instance, the air  
was merely a popular one of a secular character, the prestige which would attach to a church-  
tune was lost. In effect, this setting tunes to the chimes of church-bells was a desecration  
either way; on the one hand, a sacred air was destroyed and brought into contempt by the  
miserable manner of executing it; and on the other, a mere popular jig-tune (for such tunes  
have been thus employed) was a desecration of the use of an edifice adapted for other associa-  
tions. In no case, even with all the assistance which modern science may render, can the  
setting of tunes to the chimes of church-bells be made tolerable: the custom, barbaric in its  
origin, has wisely dropped into disuse, and it is a matter of wonderment that the Corporation  
of the City of London, on the building of the new Royal Exchange, should have determined  
on perpetuating it. As might have been foreseen, however, those chimes are now mute:  
their uselessness and ineffectiveness may have led to their abolition.



## THE MOTHER'S LAMENT.

AIR, GENERAL WOLFE'S SONG,  
"HOW STANDS THE GLASS AROUND."*Slow, and mournfully.*

bless me, boy; Thy face was bright as day, Thy voice like mu - sic's sound: The voice is hush'd, the

light is quench'd, In the cold, cold ground.

But yet thou sleep - est well; It was a glo - rious field, my son, On which thy fa - ther

fell. Ah, dou - ble grief is mine! A - like his fate and thine! 'Twas hard such love to

yield, my son; 'Twas hard to lose you both, E'en though your coun - try found; But flow'rs are spring - ing

from your graves, In the cold, cold ground.

The cheer - ful leaves un - fold, As they were looks of thine, my boy, To bid me be con -

soled, And learn to hope and pray. They seem to smile and say, "The grave is pow'r - less

to de-stroy!" The sun - shine gilds my face; Love, like the flow'rs a - round, Points smil - ing up to

Heav'n, my boy, From the cold, cold ground.





*Playfully.*

Alto, "AS DOWN IN THE MEADOWS."

mf p cres. f ff

Love plagued me so much when he dwelt in my heart, That I gave the tor - men - tor a

p

hint to de - part; But he would not o - bey me: "Oh, why should I go? You must," he ex - claim'd, "have a

te - nant, you know; And should I for - sake you, Am - bi - tion, per - chance, Might be the next com - er to

cres.

lead you a dance; He'd vex you, per - plex you, and lure you a - stray; So you'd bet - ter be wise, and al -

rall. slower mf p

low mo to stay."

*tempo primo*

*f*

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "low mo to stay." The piano accompaniment starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *tempo primo*.

"I care not for Fame or Am - bi - tion," I - cried; "I ask but for qui - et, and

*p*

This system contains the next three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "I care not for Fame or Am - bi - tion," I - cried; "I ask but for qui - et, and". The piano accompaniment begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

no - thing be - side." "All fol - ly!" said Love; "and if Glo - ry should fail, Some pas - sion less no - ble your

This system contains the next three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "no - thing be - side." "All fol - ly!" said Love; "and if Glo - ry should fail, Some pas - sion less no - ble your".

heart would as - sail. You must have a te - nant to keep the house tight; And if Glo - ry won't suit you, why

*cres.*

This system contains the next three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "heart would as - sail. You must have a te - nant to keep the house tight; And if Glo - ry won't suit you, why". The piano accompaniment includes a crescendo (*cres.*) marking.

A - va - rice might." "E - nough!" I re - plied; "let us ar - gue no more!" And he's te - nant a - gain, firm - er

*rall.* *sincer*

*mf* *p* *p*

This system contains the next three staves. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "A - va - rice might." "E - nough!" I re - plied; "let us ar - gue no more!" And he's te - nant a - gain, firm - er". The piano accompaniment features a *rall.* (rallentando) and *sincer* (sincere) marking, and dynamics of *mf*, *p*, and *p*.

fix'd than be - fore.

*tempo primo*

*f*

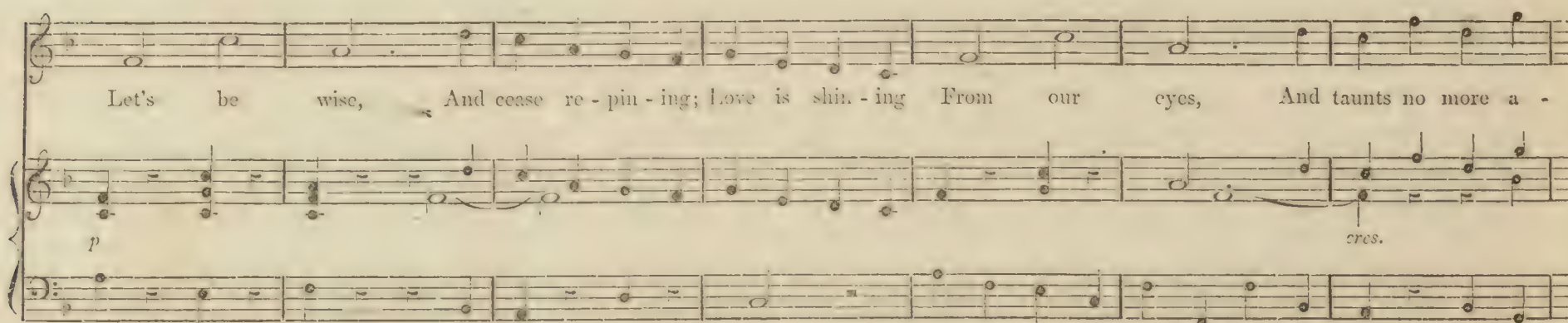
This system contains the final three staves. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics "fix'd than be - fore.". The piano accompaniment returns to *tempo primo* and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic.



## LOVERS' QUARRELS.

*In moderate time, but gaily.*

AIR, "COME, SWEET LASS."



*rall.*  
clear'd the air.

*a tempo*  
*cres.* *mf* *f*

Love, like flow'rs, Blooms all the sweet - er And com - ple - ter Af - ter show'rs, That fill with balm the

*p* *cres.*

*slower.*  
bow'rs. When the wind blows, The bright flame bright - er glows; And kiss - es af - ter strife Make Love the

*mf* *p*

*rall.*  
joy of Life.

*a tempo*  
*cres.* *f*

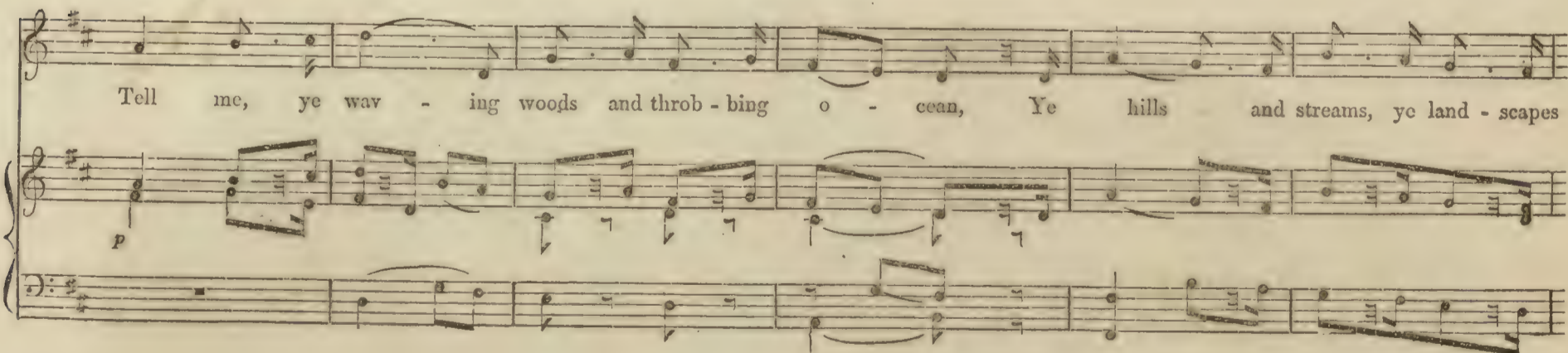




## HAPPY LOVE.

*In moderate time, and gracefully.*

Air, "CHLOE SLEEPING."



ye, O skies, with all your worlds, de - clare, What is this se - cret,

*cres.* *ten.* *p*

This system contains the first three staves of music. The vocal line is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment consists of two staves: a right-hand treble staff and a left-hand bass staff. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff. Performance markings include 'cres.' (crescendo) under the piano right hand, 'ten.' (tenuto) under the piano left hand, and 'p' (piano) under the vocal staff.

deep, un - told de - light, Un - known be - fore, that fills me in your sight? Un -

*cres.* *p*

This system contains the next three staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. Performance markings include 'cres.' (crescendo) under the piano right hand and 'p' (piano) under the vocal staff.

known be - fore, un - known be - fore, that fills me in your

*slower.*

This system contains the next three staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. A performance marking of 'slower.' is placed above the vocal staff.

sight?

*tempo primo.* *f* *p*

This system contains the next three staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. Performance markings include 'tempo primo.' above the vocal staff, 'f' (forte) under the piano right hand, and 'p' (piano) under the piano left hand.

There came an an - swer to my thought's ap - peal - ing, When she I love look'd up - ward

*p*

This system contains the next three staves of music. The vocal line continues with the lyrics. A performance marking of 'p' (piano) is placed under the piano right hand.

to my face; Her eyes were foun - tains, bright with new re - veal - ing, The

This system contains the final three staves of music on this page. The vocal line continues with the lyrics.

sweet in - ter - pre - ters of na - ture's grace; And when she spoke, I

*cres.* *ten.* *p*

press'd her lips im - pearl'd, And knew 'twas Love that beau - ti - fied the world. I

*cres.* *p*

knew 'twas Love, I knew 'twas Love that beau - ti - fied the

*slower.*

*tempo primo*  
world.

*p*





*Moderately slow, and with expression.* AIR, "BALANCE A STRAW."

*p* *cres.* *f ten.*

Through the green lanes of Eng - land, the long sum - mer day, We wan - der'd at will in our

*p*

youth's mer - ry May; We ga - ther'd the blooms o'er the hedge - rows that hung, Or mock'd the sweet song that the

night-in - gale sung. In the au - tumn we knew Where the black - ber-ries grew, And the shy ha - zel-nuts hid - den

deep in the shade; Or with shout - ing and cheer, When the Christ - mas drew near, In search of the ripe rud - dy

*f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

hol - ly we stray'd.

*p* *cres.* *f*

But the green lanes of Eng - land, tho' dear to us then, Were dear - er by far when we

*p*

grew to be men; When the heart's first e - mo - tions were fer - vent and pure, And the world had no grief that a

smile could not cure. 'Twas be - neath the green leaves, In the calm sum-mer eves, That we breath'd the young hopes in our

This system contains the first three staves of the musical score. The vocal line is on a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, a right-hand treble staff and a left-hand bass staff, both with two flats. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

bo - soms that burn'd; Or in love's gen-tle eyes Read the ten-der re-plies, That shew'd the fond pas - sion as

*cres.* *pp*

This system contains the next three staves. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings: *cres.* (crescendo) and *pp* (pianissimo).

fond - ly re-turn'd.

*p* *cres.* *f*

This system contains the next three staves. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *cres.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte).

Ye green lanes of Eng - land, wher - e - ver we roam, Ye are link'd in our hearts with the

*p*

This system contains the next three staves. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking: *p* (piano).

mem' - ries of home, With the sports of our child-hood, the love of our prime, And the pen - sive de - lights of a

This system contains the final three staves of the musical score on this page.

so - ber - er time. O - ther lands may be fair, With their balm-breath - ing air, And their beau - ties and gran - deurs that

charm or ap - pal; But to young and to old, Till our hearts shall grow cold, Shall the green lanes of Eng - land be

*cres.* *f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

dear - er than all.

*f*

